



Edgar Mayer • Thomas Mehner

Und sie hatten sie doch!

Spektakuläre neue Indizien
bestätigen: Hitler verfügte
über die Atombombe



KOPP

Edgar Mayer
Thomas Mehner

Und sie hatten sie doch!

Spektakuläre neue Indizien bestätigen:
Hitler verfügte über die Atombombe

KOPP VERLAG

Note: Sources from the internet were used or evaluated for this book. Since the World Wide Web (WWW) is in part a "transitory medium", it may happen that Internet links are subject to changes or even deleted. The authors therefore ask for your understanding if dedicated readers who are looking for the sources given here do not always find what they are looking for. In any case, the authors made a backup copy of the Internet references in question so that they can be verified in case of doubt.

1st edition May 2016

Copyright © 2016 by
Kopp Verlag, Bertha-Benz-Strasse 10, D-72108 Rottenburg

All rights reserved

Editing: Christian Huth Cover
design: Stefanie Müller Cover illustration: ©
Allgemeine Deutscher Nachrichtendienst, Walter Frentz/wikimedia.org

ISBN e-book 978-3-86445-305-2 e-book
production: **GGP Media GmbH**, Poessneck

We would ***be happy to send you our list of publishers***
Kopp Verlag Bertha-Benz-Straße 10 D-72108 Rottenburg
Email: **info@kopp-verlag.de** Phone: (07472) 98 06-0 Fax:
(07472) 98 06-11

You can also find our book program on the Internet at: **www.kopp-
verlag.de**

»The past is more important than the present, because whoever controls the past controls the future.«

George Orwell

"Until now, only the truth has always been forbidden as a matter of principle."

Friedrich Nietzsche

»We live in an age of mass idiocy, especially media idiocy.«

Peter Scholl-Latour

“Our society is run by madmen for mad ends. I believe we are being led by madmen to a mad end; and I think I'll be locked up as a lunatic for saying that. That is what's insane about it!”

John Lennon (1940-1980)

foreword

The beginning of the 21st century reveals that this world, which some contemporaries have misjudged as the best of all imaginable, is one big madhouse, with Germany now having managed to take the position of the center. Anyone who believed years ago that the decline of the Warsaw Pact and of socialism as it actually existed ushered in a more peaceful, calmer phase for mankind is now massively mistaken: the risk of a Third World War breaking out has never been as great as it is today. Unfortunately, there is still a method to the madness – which is irritating, especially when you consider how warlike the 20th century was and that you could have learned something from it. However, the so-called "elites" who rule us are extremely incapable of learning, but are power-mad, corrupt and lacking in empathy, and anyone who believes that an impulse to improve the international situation will one day emanate from them can wait for Saint Never's Day.

Only those who have understood this will also be able to understand why the history of mankind (of which contemporary history is only a small part) has been so chaotic and why the "elites" generally have no interest in the truth, because that would uncover the intrigues and plots they have always pursued behind their official policies. What do we mean? Well, just look at the current policy of the western community of states, which outwardly has championed democracy and the rule of law, but whose dirty fingers are in numerous conflicts and wars. Above all, the constantly self-aggrandizing "superpower" USA has provoked a large number of wars since the end of the Second World War, which have claimed millions of victims, and which has always been described as the fight of the free world against despotism and lack of freedom. However, it is becoming increasingly clear who the real despots and culprits are: namely, those who have been slowly slipping off the democratic mask for a number of years

slipping off the face, exposing the true grimace underneath (which an increasing number of people are recognizing).

With that being the case, it shouldn't come as a surprise that much of what has happened in the past is kept under wraps, ie kept secret, otherwise the average Joe would be able to tell what is actually being played. Which brings us (almost) to the topic we are dealing with.

If, in the books on the problem of the "German atomic bomb" that were published years ago, we were surprised at the naivety and ignorance of the Germans, who swallowed the history of the Allies, including all the "toads", without a murmur and believed that this was the truth, now is after In the course of more than five years since we last expressed ourselves in a book publication, this state of affairs has not only become pathological, but in the meantime it even seems that a part of the German people who believes from the time of National Socialism and the Having learned the right lessons from the Second World War and only having to do good (at any cost) since then, has lost his mind. The refugee, better: migration crisis reveals that being too good is not only sloppy (as our ancestors used to say), but also that the self-abandonment of this nation has progressed so far that one can have the impression that Germany is on the best ways to commit suicide - after decades of being considered depressive anyway (thanks to the corrosive influence of '68!). What is currently happening in this country is not possible in any other nation in the world, and it will be interesting to see what historians committed to the truth, who still exist alongside those of the establishment, will report on it in 20 to 50 years.

We believe they will describe the years between 2010 and 2020 as the phase of German induced insanity, during which Germany either perished or regained consciousness after years of lethargy.

In general - and allow us this somewhat more comprehensive digression - the naked ape, who calls himself man, has it in the course of his development has managed to get to a point where the contradictions in the societies he built have grown to such an extent that they

Resemble Gordian knots. Such a one, as everyone knows, has no means of disentanglement, but requires a sharp sword to untie.

The fact that this Gordian knot was able to emerge at all is due, among other things, to the fact that for at least 5000 years the majority of the great and powerful, the so-called "elites", have been lying to the best of their ability, while ordinary people are far too trusting, yes downright dangerously naive. While the average citizen – especially in modern times – has to abide by law and order, “those up there” don’t take it so seriously, true to the motto “the end justifies the means”. Moreover, man has learned nothing from his past, which is why he is doomed to repeat it today. The lie is everywhere, hardly anyone seeks the truth (and those who do are vilified as cranks) - but many wonder that human society is as sick as it presents itself today.

The most well-known of those who attempted to oppose lies and deceit, and whose case went down in history (although some parts of it were later grossly misrepresented), was Jesus, who was known for his quest to spread the truth that would set men free was nailed to the cross a little over 2000 years ago.

Nothing has changed to this day: Whoever tells the truth, as an old proverb explains, not only needs a fast horse, but, as a younger wisdom says, is now committing a revolutionary act. The politically responsible and those associated with them » For reasons of expediency, elites” have always tried – and are still trying to this day – to make their view of things, which represents little more than propaganda and disinformation, appear as truth. The threads that were spun were always very fine, but over time (due to the ever increasing number of lies) they grew stronger and finally became entangled in the well-known Gordian knot, the web of lies. The result: The current system, because it has become entangled in this network and can no longer cope with its insoluble contradictions, is now slowly going into a tailspin and will probably collapse in the not too distant historical future if it does not reform itself.

By the way, you don't have to look back 2000 or more years to see that we are all in a system based on numerous lies

life. Just look at recent German history, especially the period between 1914 and 1945, to understand that lies, half-truths and distortions are omnipresent. The First World War, it was said for a long time, was German.

from the alone caused Typical
winning history. It took a full 100 years (!) for this position to be achieved
faltered and now gave way to another way of looking at things. 1

Note Even Hitler's accession to power is still viewed by many as an industrial accident of history, whereby one deliberately ignores the fact that the National Socialist movement without the dictate of Versailles, which blamed Germany alone for the war after the First World War, and the (Partial) financing by non-German circles would have been unthinkable.

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 was also blamed on Germany after 1945, with the propagandists of the Allies simply sweeping unpleasant facts under the carpet. Anyone who deals with the events on the basis of the actual facts will at some point recognize that "the war had many fathers", but that the Germans were the first to take military action. In addition, on the part of the Allies (especially the Western Allies), this genocide was not just about eliminating Hitler or the National Socialists, but the warfare they carried out was directed in its entirety against the German people, who, due to their diligence and achievements, led to a European power had risen, which had to be eliminated at all costs in order not to endanger the economic, political and financial power interests of a particular nation acting according to the balance-of-power method. British Major-General and historian John Frederick Charles Fuller, who lived 1878-1966, put it succinctly when he stated:

'It was not Hitler's political teachings that threw us into the war.

The reason for this was the success of its growth to build a new economy.

The roots of war were envy, greed and fear. «

This statement is by no means intended to trivialize or relativize the terrible events that took place during the two great wars. On the contrary: these should actually be an occasion to deal with the (historical)

taking the truth seriously. But this remains a pious wish when one analyzes the historical »wisdom« that German politicians, in particular, sometimes utter on relevant occasions with regard to the Second World War: It is often no more than propaganda that ignores the facts. One follows the line set by the Allies and unthinkingly rehashes what they call "history," not to mention the cult of guilt that spreads even through generations born after the world wars. A monstrosity!

However: You can criticize this situation, but you don't have to fight it. Where the lie proliferates, a swamp will form all by itself in the long term, into which every system will eventually sink. One fine day, the Federal Republic of Germany will also fail because of its internal contradictions, just like the European Union (EU) will - unless you finally stop lying (not only in relation to history, but in relation to all factors). But can the numerous system-supporting "Pinocchios" at all, who now see their own misrepresentations as the truth?

So let's get to the actual topic. Anyone who has recognized that we live in a system based on untruths will hardly be surprised that the truth has not yet been revealed in relation to certain things to do with German nuclear research during the Second World War - at least not by the responsible authorities or the (establishment) historians responsible for historical research. To this day it is claimed that the German Reich was not able to build a nuclear weapon - indeed, they did not even have the ability to operate a nuclear reactor.

In view of all the facts and documents that others and we have published over the past few years, the fact that these claims are a brazen lie does not need to be emphasized again. However: They were hardly noticed, because otherwise you would have to move out of your comfort zone and check components of contemporary history again and then make corrections. Who wants that? As we rightly foresaw, not even the clues were discussed as to the date of the first use of a German nuclear weapon against a major enemy city

concerned: August 6, 1945, which - scary enough - went down in history as the day when an (allegedly) US atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Irrespective of this, the secrecy regarding the true status of German nuclear research continues to this day. There is evidence that interrogation protocols, secret service evaluations and other material that is in the archives of the victorious powers are still being withheld from both historians and the public interested in history.

However, secrecy – one has to consider this – is always a form of dictatorship, because it creates an information monopoly for certain circles, which enables them to take a comprehensive look at historical developments, for example (and draw appropriate conclusions), while only crumbs that are said to represent the truth are presented to the stupid masses.

One can get angry at such conditions or, which is better for one's health, laugh at them, depending on one's attitude towards things or the character type one feels oneself to belong to. Nevertheless, it remains to be said that this secrecy about things that happened more than 70 years ago holds up a mirror to the current (political) system and proves that we do not live in a democracy at all, but in a democracy or plutocracy, its representatives do everything to ensure that a lot of crucial information, which among other things concerns the course and especially the end of the Second World War, remains under lock and key. Even worse: The representatives of the FRG have submitted to the Allies and contractually agreed, among other things, that as a German citizen you remain legally incapable of action when it comes to having misdeeds by the Allies that violate international law punished. (We reported on this in our previous book.)

In view of such conditions, we are not surprised that more and more citizens are asking what this Federal Republic of Germany actually is. Is it a state (which, according to Federal Minister of the Interior Wolfgang Schäuble, has never been fully sovereign since 1945), – as some extremely critical minds believe – a trading company or a special occupation construct? However you want to answer this question: It is striking in this context that the FRG political establishment is an absolutely obedient vassal of the USA and therefore such questions from the

goes away, yes, trying never to bring it up for discussion again. Instead, they want to let Germany merge into the EU, because once all European nations are a unified mash, nobody will ask what the status of Germany was all about

...

But don't worry: the historical development will not proceed as the political daydreamers, utopians and would-be EU dictators imagine. The European Union is a terminally ill patient and it is only a matter of time before it will be buried in a "hero's memorial". The migration crisis with all its facets means that the end may come sooner than even the most optimistic think possible.

In any case, the future of mankind cannot lie in great empires (this is proven by history alone), but people will only survive the present and master the future if they accept the globalization mania, which incidentally primarily serves the interests of the United States of America, counteract and rely on regionalization. Globalization means slavery, while regionalization means independence and freedom. Of course, many well-conditioned contemporaries will see it differently, especially those who profit from the idea of globalization. But we don't have to worry here either: There will be a (long) painful process of knowledge and adjustment that will make it clear to every thinking person that one cannot act against the principles of nature, even if many contemporaries may (still) believe it today. Man, being megalomaniac enough, would like to play God, especially in the 21st century, but the naked ape has completely forgotten that he is nothing in this mighty universe, hardly represents an atom in the infinity of space. This atom believes in all seriousness that it can create its own cosmos or see behind the ultimate things. An even more ridiculous-sounding idea is hardly conceivable. Instead, we plead for a reversal: Humans must finally see themselves as part of creation and act accordingly - or they will one day be wiped away without leaving the slightest trace (which, by the way, would only be fair after what the supposedly » "Only Intelligent Species" on this planet, particularly in relation to their fellow creatures).

Certainly, no one wants to acknowledge such philosophical considerations

take, because then you would have to deal with the basics of human existence, which could possibly lead to us running away from ourselves in panic. In addition, such self-reflections have become outdated, instead it is important today which mobile phone model is currently "in" or which soap opera is on TV, not to mention other "importances". It may be said that nature does not waste matter, but we dare to doubt whether this wisdom can be upheld in relation to many people who only indulge in consumption and stupefaction through the media, i.e. consciously or unconsciously promote zombification.

In the face of such drastic or harsh formulations, some will accuse us of a lack of tact or even claim that we are up for a riot. Be that as it may, we have always been for clear statements and also believe that in these times when madness reigns more than ever (and after everything that has happened in the 20th century), clear words are absolutely necessary, true to George Orwell, who once said, "If freedom means anything, it means the right to tell other people what they don't want to hear." We will continue to do that - and do it with all our might.

"History teaches how to fake it."

Stanislaw Jerzy Lec, Polish poet and aphorist (1909–1966)

Introduction

The German Reich and the atomic bomb. Why a revision numerous components of contemporary history is unavoidable

It has been more than half a decade since we had spoken out in book form. This led some contemporaries to the erroneous view that we had given up our research on the topic of German high technology in general and the development of a nuclear weapon in particular by the SS (SD), Reichspost, Army Weapons Office, Navy and large-scale industry. This is clearly not the case, as this publication shows.

Since we are already on the subject of "mistaken views", we must also point out at this point that we do not earn our living by writing books, but only finance part of our research with it (although this is only necessary to a very limited extent is). We both have a job that feeds us enough so that we don't **have to publish**, but can take all the time in the world in this regard. We mention this here because our critics and opponents have been accusing us for more than ten years of doing what we do for purely monetary reasons. Such allegations are not only ridiculous, but also show that certain people are not concerned with the matter at all, but only with the defamation of the people involved. In this context, we also remember a newspaper article that appeared years ago, in which a person from Ohrdruf who was also involved in the subject and who could not understand that we had come into possession of certain statements, disparagingly told the journalists interviewing him that one of us in relation to the existence of a German nuclear weapon so cleverly argued that he was also able to "sell the Pope a double bed". What you can only say: Yes, some can do it - and the others obviously can't.

Getting our opinions and our views in certain circles

does not appreciate, we have known for a long time. But that doesn't stop us from publishing our view of things, just as we also concede to our opponents that they bring their more or less credible elaborations to the people. After all, up until a few years ago it was said everywhere that we lived in a pluralistic society that allowed for a discussion of different opinions. The fact that some left-leaning, green and/or red-painted people see things differently (and thus violate the right to freedom of expression guaranteed in the Basic Law, i.e. are its clear enemies), is questionable, but not our problem, because we are always for a free system of thinking, writing and speaking and will not let any would-be censors who remind us of the darkest days of the GDR shut our mouths.

In the meantime, we have also gotten used to the fact that at every suitable and inappropriate opportunity people try to "pucker" us, refute us and call us "storytellers" or "conspiracy theorists". Above all, people like to do this under the protection of the anonymity of the Internet (although this anonymity behind alias names is not real), because there, according to the opinion, one can also give free rein to rather dubious statements. All sorts of people pretend to be experts, think they know everything and can judge everything, and take every utterance we make public to call it "nonsense," "stupid stuff," or something like that. However, our need for so-called "experts" and their knowledge has been covered since years ago we conducted extensive research on the feasibility of small nuclear weapons and realized that even physicists did not even know the slightest bit about this topic. Incidentally - please forgive our frankness - we live according to the motto: What does it matter to a German oak when pigs rub against it?

So back on topic, we had taken a break after publishing a number of books to focus our work on specific points and focus our attention on those things that were of primary interest to us. This decision was unavoidable, especially since we only had limited capacities and, above all - with regard to surviving eyewitnesses - we were running a race against time.

The research conducted over the past five years has us

a multitude of new information and facts, of which an impressive number are to be published in the coming years (unless we are overtaken by events and research by other people running in the background) and which reflect the picture we have drawn of the existence of a German nuclear weapon underpinned in many ways during the Second World War. But that's not all: the more recent results of our work also document that, strictly speaking, the atomic weapon was "old hat" and in particular that (at the end) under SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler and secretly working development units penetrated into areas that were clearly of a post-nuclear nature and concerned things that, if one were to try to explain them today, would shake one's head in disbelief, since they can be described as "magical". To name just three examples, and these are only hinted at: A team of scientists developed a super explosive against which even nuclear weapons work like children's toys: RADgUM. In addition, other structures managed to abolish gravitation - at least that's what contemporary witnesses claim and certain physical thought models that have become known in the meantime suggest, and they solved the energy problem that already existed at that time. Have you ever heard of heavy air in this context? If not, you can assume that your information leak is larger than you were willing to admit.

If you now rub your eyes and ask the question why you have not been informed about such things from other sources, then we will be happy to give you the answer: 1) There has been a dominating knowledge for a long time that the average consumer does not admit interested. To maintain the status quo, some of the power-crazed would rather risk humanity's demise than share something they've known for decades but consider far too dangerous for the masses. (Although this knowledge is not dangerous for humanity, but for the "elites" oppressing the masses.) 2) Not all researchers have found the common thread. However, our research is particularly focused on this one. 3) In addition, those responsible for this on the German side ensured in many cases during the end of the war that the technical and scientific knowledge gained was "bunkered" - in the truest sense of the word - in order to withhold it from the Allies,

because these had not only started to liberate the world from National Socialism (official announcement), but also to eliminate an economic competitor who was feared like the devil the holy water and whose scientific and technical know-how one - no, not for everyone price, but if possible for free - wanted to ensure (the reasons are usually not revealed). Of course: the latter was often forgotten to be mentioned in previous years; nowadays, however, due to the political correctness that is rampant in this country, it is actually no longer allowed to be written.

The bans on thinking and speaking that have been »cultivated« in German society over the past five or six years are downright outrageous, but it looks like they can't be maintained for much longer. Times change – and nothing lasts, especially not the paternalism of state agencies and wannabe inquisitors of all kinds (politicians, establishment media representatives, dogooders and better-offs, etc.) who think, tell common-sense citizens having to do what they have to believe, think and say.

In this connection we are allowed to make a small digression. In the **NET-Journal** published in Switzerland, which deals with unconventional new energy technologies and the developments resulting from them, September/October 2015 issue, pages 28 to 31 contained an article on the subject of "Reflections on the secret project 'Bell'", whose author Dipl.-Ing. Horst Thieme was. The »Glocke« has become known in recent years mainly through the work of the Pole Igor Witkowski, who tried to research this German secret project, which was also under SS control. Up to now the "bell" had generally been seen as a kind of propulsion system or weapon, but according to a more recent account it could also have² been used for the production of the uranium isotope 233, which offers some advantages over the uranium isotope 235, which has always been discussed for a uranium bomb, especially if it's about working more efficiently and keeping the critical mass as small as possible. (The critical mass of 233U is significantly smaller than that of 235U. In addition, Germany had sufficient source material in the form of thorium ore or monazite sands.) Horst Thieme wrote the following comment on page 31 of the above account:

"It is a fact that the rich legacy of Nazi military science was not only continuously developed, but also that its secrecy (especially with the 'Glocke') was seamlessly adopted, maintained and deepened by the USA."

From our point of view, the author hit the nail on the head, although of course one can argue about whether the Americans really understood the principle of the "bell". In any case, we have our doubts.

In any case, the **NET-Journal** editors – Swiss people who live in a system of direct democracy and who should actually be credited with greater intellectual openness – felt compelled to state the following in a politically correct way in an "editorial commentary":

»The editors do not share the author's view that the 'rich military scientific heritage of the Nazis' unfortunately passed to the USA

went and was and is withheld from mankind through this. He later revised his judgment and wrote to the editors: 'I totally agree that any hint of glorification would be out of place here. Also with regard to the millions of victims of the war.' Germany did not develop these weapons for humanity, but to win the war and achieve world domination.

Even in times of peace, the Germans would hardly have made such technologies available to mankind!

Instead, the judgment of Jim Marrs is probably correct, who wrote that at the time the 'bell' had been thoroughly cleaned up 'because the nightmare had to end: Nazis experimenting with the building blocks of the universe'. One thinks of the sorcerer's apprentice in Goethe's **Faust**.

The one in the literature about the ›bell‹ should always be ended
Germans' nostalgia showing through again that they would have won the war if they could have used Nazi wonder weapons like the 'Glocke'. That must have prevented a higher power. on (such)
Guns are definitely not a boon to mankind. Therefore, articles like this one serve exclusively to process a German trauma with the aim of becoming open to a meaningful present.«

Of course, one cannot leave this editorial postscript – which we consider completely superfluous – in its entirety without comment.

It is absolutely correct that weapons (regardless of what kind) are not a blessing for mankind. Nevertheless, they have been used time and again in history as a tried and tested method - until today. No one, least of all the politicians and military of today, has learned anything. It goes without saying that the Germans developed their weapons in order to win the war. (In the event of a war, the Swiss army would also win it by using their weapons and would not want to lose it, right?) Whether they had the associated technologies would have kept secret after a final victory they had in mind can be doubted, at least in part. Certain things would have become common knowledge in the long term, because progress in technology and science also implies their spread - even if certain structures initially try to prevent this.

Incidentally, it must not be forgotten that the maintenance of the technological status quo, i.e. the secrecy and suppression of certain information, on the part of the Americans after the war helped the social system of perverse predatory capitalism to continue - including the numerous associated with it negative manifestations. Since May 1945, a plethora of wars and conflicts have been instigated by the United States, which likes to present itself as morally superior, resulting in the deaths of millions of innocent people. Those responsible in the US were and are primarily concerned with power, with (world) domination – certainly not primarily with law, order, security and certainly not with humanity. Corresponding arguments are only pretended. The most dangerous thing for them are people or states that are independent (of them), which is why, for example, so-called »free energy technologies« are discredited, suppressed and prevented. Free energy for everyone would be one of the most important points in order to redeem humanity from its slave existence. Ergo: Shouldn't one - politically incorrect - rather ask how many lives it cost not to introduce the new technologies?

In this context, has anyone noticed that we have hardly developed at all from a technological and scientific point of view since the end of the Second World War? Everything that has come to us to date

"High technology" (better: scrap from the day before yesterday) was sold - the developments from the 1950s to 1980s in particular had their basis in research. the »digital information revolution« is a laughing matter! it only involves self-stimulated masturbation, is a perfectly practiced navel-gazing and does not solve any of the existential problems of mankind. On the contrary: Where people used to meet for the direct exchange of information, for example, there is now "chatting" - a development that can definitely be called sick and from which the secret services in particular benefit. While the employees of the Ministry of State Security of the GDR still had to carry out observations, today's floppy hats are in a comfortable position: they can sit in a comfortable armchair with a cup of coffee and read and save everything that interests them in real time. And since many users of Internet platforms, for example those of Facebook, are self-promoting and like to turn their insides out, observation becomes child's play.

The assertion that Germany was striving for world domination, which is also often put forward by others, sounds downright adventurous. Adventurous because logic is seduced into leapfrogging here. The fact is: Hitler intended the revision of Versailles and the assumption of leadership in Europe (which, as is well known, extends to the Urals). However, the realization or maintenance of world domination presupposes that one must be able to do so in terms of resources, namely in the form of weapons technology, military logistics, fuel, communication and transportation technology, etc. And this was not the case in the 1930s - and actually out of the question in the 1940s - not even in relation to times when the German armies were still rushing from one victory report to the next. Assuming that Germany had succeeded in keeping the rest of the world in check in terms of weapons technology, then these technologies would have had to be of a type that offered at least the level of possibilities of hydrogen bombs as an upper limit, including the associated transport systems, in order to promptly attack all to be able to react to possible crises, even the most difficult ones. So please: If Germany had ambitions for world domination, then it also had to have the appropriate weapon technologies to intimidate its opponents. Ergo, if Hitler wanted world domination, then the German Reich (at the beginning of these efforts) had to be in possession of at least atomic bombs. Is the

Was this connection never revealed to the Allies and the compliant historians in their presentations, which brought logic to its knees? So what, if you please, should we believe now? And who lied or twisted the truth?

To quote the American Jim Marrs, who wrote about the nightmare that exists in relation to the German scientists, is to turn the buck into a gardener. After all, it was the Americans who made this nightmare come true by committing the still unpunished war crime of dropping two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The "sorcerer's apprentice" used the "broom" twice, which he didn't understand, and managed - at least in the fact that thousands of people at the epicenter within seconds - literally dissolved into their atoms. Any questions, Kienzle?

In addition: It has nothing to do with nostalgia when it is said and written that the use of the second generation of miracle weapons would have given the Germans the final victory they longed for. If these new weapon systems had been used in the all-round defense planned by the NS leadership for March 1945, the war would most certainly have taken a different course – but would have claimed countless more victims.

That the Germans suffer from a trauma resulting from the time of the Second World War should be quite correct. But this cannot be healed by constantly cultivating the cult of guilt, but only by coming to terms with the past in a complete, truthful and, above all, de-ideological and de-politicized (!) way. This special German health or mental disorder, which, for example, also results in the Nazi quirk that is widespread in this country, came about, among other things, because the Allies repeatedly told the Germans after the war that the German Reich was »totally, totally, totally defeated” – which, to put it mildly, we consider to be an extremely problematic finding. To give just one example: Years ago, a former KGB officer told us that up to two days before its unconditional surrender, the German Reich could have turned the tide of war, or at least allowed the war to continue. Years of betrayal and numerous acts of sabotage ultimately prevented this - as did the rumored opinion of some of those responsible that

not wanting to use a weapon that would destroy civilization.

In addition, the Allies were in no way interested in revealing the full truth, because that would have automatically contributed to the emergence of another stab-in-the-back legend among the Germans - especially if they knew all the facts - which this time would even have had a verifiable factual basis. Of course, the winners had to prevent this at all costs.

Speaking of the stab in the back legend. A gentleman (name known to the authors), who was a prisoner of war officer for the US Army in 1945 and worked as an interrogation interpreter in a prisoner of war camp near Murnau, also learned that this was feared by the victors immediately after the end of the war. During these interrogations, in mid-May 1945, he also met a general (unknown to him) who had been arrested with other officers near Lake Schliersee and with whom he spoke before the interrogation about a tip about Hitler's miracle weapons. Concerning this, the general told him: There were two types of bombs, an implosion bomb and a pipe bomb. The implosion bomb represented a hollow body surrounded by a TNT charge with a critical mass of 3.7 kilograms. The bombs were never tested in the Reich, but one was certain that they would explode with devastating effects when used. Altogether there were six or seven of these bombs, which were manufactured by Skoda in Pilsen. Their use was planned if the US had used such a weapon against Germany.

Once the general had been identified by the Americans, brought to the ice rink in Garmisch and from there to the USA.

Unfortunately, the contemporary witness did not learn the name of the captured German military. However, there was talk of the OKH (Heeress High Command) and an inspector general, so that one could assume none other than Colonel General Heinz Guderian (inspector general of the tank troops). But it may also have been another person of importance: Major General Reinhard Gehlen (Head of the Foreign Armies East Department), who, together with others, surrendered to American soldiers in Fischhausen am Schliersee on May 22, 1945 - as historiography reports. Although this is only an assumption, and the position of general inspector would not apply here, but if you know that Reinhard Gehlen was also informed about the experiment at the Ohrdruf military training area at the beginning of March 1945, then it could

there is something to be said for this assumption. (We will inform you about Reinhard Gehlen's knowledge in the next book. As luck would have it, a relative of the general contacted us a few years ago and informed our colleague Gerulf von Schwarzenbeck about some extremely interesting aspects.)

At the end of this eyewitness testimony, it should be mentioned that the translator was informed by a US interviewer; he was a history lecturer at a university in Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania?, Temple University?) and told the German that they had heard about Skoda's A-bomb production. In this context, the witness could no longer specifically remember whether the word "plutonium bomb" had been mentioned. Many years later, he himself wrote a letter to the editor of a newspaper that had reported on "The German Uranium Project" and the theses of the US American historian Mark Walker, using exactly this term. At the end of the letter it said:

"At the beginning of October 1945, a Heidelberg physicist explained to me that such a weapon could not be put into the hands of a madman 'like Hitler', not even for ethical and humanitarian reasons, but the existing plutonium bombs would have been made available if the opponent would have used A-bombs. The construction was probably never a technical problem when [the US physicist and alleged father of the hydrogen bomb Edward] Teller once explained that every physics student in the second semester could do it if he had the material. The German physicists, who were initially interned near Minden, denied working on the 'uranium project' because they feared a new 'stab in the back' legend. Is this still relevant today? I mean no, and I think Mr Walker is wrong."

As we have already let you know, in the past five years of our journalistic hiatus we have been able to gather a great deal of additional information which, piece by piece, completes the picture of the existence of the second generation miracle weapon. Could it be, we would like to ask somewhat hypocritically, that we secured finds that, according to official historiography, should not even have existed?

Of course it could be. An open secret is the fact that history has always been written by the winners. For this reason alone, what is presented to us today as "history" can never really be objective, let alone the truth.

And: where is the history of the vanquished written down? Usually nowhere, because the victor was never interested in that for reasons of power politics. On the contrary: He made sure, especially in those times when morals were still rough, that events were not portrayed to the contrary, if necessary the seekers of truth were simply transported to the afterlife. In more modern times, i.e. today, work is more difficult in this regard: attempts to put historical "facts" that have been handed down to the test, even to correct certain accounts, are usually carried out by the forces of the establishment and a few historians who are happy to serve them fended off by labeling the (unpopular) authors and researchers on the other side as charlatans, leftists and/or die-hards, crackpots, conspiracy theorists and thus publicly defaming them along the lines of: »Let's will work out get stuck on like we do (it was so much harder to get possible libelous accusations »run off like liquid manure on a marble column«.) In addition, uncomfortable or eye-opening documents have been and will be 50 or more years classified - a most strange procedure that operated there on the part of the conspiracy practitioners and usually has completely different reasons than the protection of personal rights.

Of course, detailed research into the recent past (as well as the older ones, by the way) shows that many traditional accounts, very graciously formulated, are probably little more than half-truths. But there are also outrageous lies. Some of these lies are so powerful that one is amazed that they could even find their way into the public consciousness. Just think of the »Katyn case«: Thousands of Polish officers and representatives of the intelligentsia were killed by Soviet secret police task forces in 1940 in the Katyn forest near the city of Smolensk - only to blame this mass murder on the Germans for the (innocent) soldiers and officers were charged, convicted and executed.

This example, which can only be mentioned briefly here, clearly shows that one must be extremely careful with the established narrative of contemporary history. As already emphasized, it is the writing of victorious history and thus usually serves ideological-political purposes, but not the understanding of the events. Precisely for this reason, however, revisionism is necessary, whereby we want this term to be understood in such a way that we define it as »the processing of the twisted, hushed up and suppressed historiography of the losers«. In the Federal Republic of Germany in particular, the term "revision" has a rather stale aftertaste, although – strictly speaking – it only means "... attempts [denotes] a re-examination of a historical, political or scientific finding and position that is generally accepted set, reassess or reinterpret

3 ..."

> A notice

Speaking of reassessment: Even in the established media or within established historiography, you can now find things that sound revisionist on closer inspection because they don't fit into the painstakingly cemented historical picture. The online encyclopedia **Wikipedia**, for example, provides the following information under the keyword "Manhattan Project":

»The Japanese nuclear weapons program led by Yoshio Nishina came much closer to its goal during the war than the German one. This includes the construction of an operational nuclear power plant in Tokyo. However, this power plant was destroyed in an air raid in 1945 shortly before it was scheduled to go into operation.« ⁴

> A notice

Those interested in history can only marvel at such an explanation, since only a few years ago it was said that the Japanese nuclear program was just as unsuccessful as the German one. But now, in all seriousness, there is talk of a nuclear power plant planned for Tokyo, which means that Japan had managed to overtake Germany during the war if there was such a concrete project. However, anyone familiar with the subject can see that in the face of such a situation of facts the logic completes huge leaps and bounds, because the scientific and technical relations between the axis powers Germany and Japan functioned in such a way as is well known that the Japanese, especially from 1943 Germany

asked to make the high technology developed in this country available to the Land of the Rising Sun so that it could successfully defend itself against the Allies in the Pacific. And if you believe **Wikipedia** or the source mentioned, that should have been different in relation to nuclear research?

Certainly not. If the Japanese were really working on the realization of a nuclear power plant, then they had received the necessary technology with one hundred percent certainty from Germany, which already had the relevant experience in relation to them. It was not for nothing that Japanese scientists and military personnel with special orders were to be found in the Stadtilm area of Thuringia during the war in order to gain experience here.

After five years of journalistic restraint, we have to draw your attention to something that has been or will be reflected in this year's publications and those that will follow next year.

The wide field of the topic we are dealing with no longer allows us to write a reasonably complete overview. Rather, we will have to refer to individual aspects now and in the future, since it is about nothing »less« than weapon developments, associated secret projects, people and locations. Likewise for hidden realized (German)

Relocations at the end of the war (keywords: technologies, works of art, valuables). Special focus areas such as the events surrounding the Jonastal area in Thuringia, the Ohrdruf military training area, the Schutzgau and Trutzgau there, the nuclear and miracle weapon research carried out within the Gau and many related topics that extend far beyond Thuringia and almost all areas of Germany Reich in its expansion up to the end of the Second World War.

We are well aware of the fact that our possibilities will never be sufficient to illuminate and/or evaluate all the details of these topics. We also know that our research is like poking around in a wasps' nest, so we shouldn't be surprised if a few wild wasps circle around our heads. These "wasps" (i.e.: skeptics, critical networks, so-called debunkers) are eagerly trying to understand the historiography handed down in this area, which claims, among other things, that the German Reich never had a functioning nuclear reactor or even

Obsessed with nuclear weapons, by no means let them be questioned. For this reason, the protagonists of the hypothesis (of which there are still a few others) that the German Reich has been working covertly on a nuclear (weapons) program since the beginning of World War II at the latest have been exposed to massive attacks for years. Such atrocities simply cannot (and must not) have existed, according to certain people and/or structures.

Or: If A-bombs had really existed, they would have been used, according to the twisted logic of some contemporaries who know everything better but question nothing.

The fact that these weapons were not used has to do on the one hand with the unbelievable extent of betrayal and sabotage, but on the other hand also with the fact that certain people in the German leadership were aware of the extraordinary effectiveness of the weapons and therefore shied away from using them.

In addition, many arguments supporting the traditional version of history tend to ignore the fact that the German Reich worked on several top-secret projects that did not become public knowledge after the war because the victors later had no interest in them either. The claim that the Germans would have used a miracle weapon like the atomic bomb, if they had had one, is also not credible, since German research into chemical weapons (of which the British, for example, irresponsibly dumped tens of thousands of tons in the sunk in the Baltic Sea), which were not used, can document the exact opposite.

Since we are already on the question of whether Germany, for example, called a functioning reactor its own, we would like to mention a highly disconcerting letter dated March 12, 1948, which Dr. Wilhelm Spengler, once group leader for culture and sciences in Office III of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) and Dr. Walther Gerlach was directed. From 1943, Gerlach had headed the department and the working group for nuclear physics in the Reich Research Council, acted as the Reich Marshal's representative for nuclear physics for the German uranium project, and from 1944 he was promoted to the end of the war. At the end of the war, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. In Farm Hall, together with well-known German scientists such as Werner

Heisenberg and Otto Hahn, interned. ⁶ > A notice

Wilhelm Spengler, who had insight into some things (but by no means into all and certainly not into those matters that affected Kammler's activities), wrote the letter to Walther Gerlach because he was to use him after the war (keyword: clean bill of health). In doing so, he mentioned a few things that are of interest to our considerations (emphasis added by the authors):

»Dear Professor!

After many stations of degradation in camps, prisons and also penitentiary cells, my friend Helmut Fischer, who is now free as a lesser offender, visited me here in the Nuremberg hospital, where I have now been spending six months because of a bladder disorder, and gave me the report shown, which you created to relieve him and in which my name is mentioned several times.

With so many stages of suffering behind one's past work and a bleak future ahead of one, words of praise like yours are a real elevation of the inner man. This report gives me the courage to ask you to rewrite it slightly on my person.

[...]

Although I am only a party comrade from 05/01/37, I understood my position as group leader for culture and sciences in Office III of the RSHA to mean fighting in the lion's den for [the]
To fight the freedom of science and the dignity of the intellectual human being against the dogmatism of politics and its narrow-minded power politics. [...]

In memoranda to Goebbels and the party chancellery, I repeatedly attacked the attempts to close the university in connection with 'total warfare', and was able to delay it and later moderate it.

[...]

When Himmler became commander of the reserve army, I thought the moment had come to try to stop further collections from the scientific sector through him, which actually succeeded; yes even

the extension to a small contingent of humanities scholars could be achieved. Eventually a contingent of nearly 20,000 people was won.

Of course, I could only get Himmler's approval of such measures on the grounds that the enemy's technical superiority could only be offset by the final activation of research. Of course, like any serious scientist, I was aware that research results from the years 43 or 44 would under no circumstances be "effective" in this war. In truth, it was about saving the scientific inventory and its people. In this I saw my task and my greater responsibility.

I still vividly remember that meeting of the Research Council in Prof. Thyssen's institute. It may have been February 45.

At that time Dr. Graue, although I was of course forbidden to do so, the entire address list of our SD sections, so that the scientists out there in the country should have a place of refuge and a place of political backing, and I provided all my culture editors in the SD out in the country with information that each local help that they gave to science and scientists during the turmoil and signs of dissolution at the time would be covered by me personally. Because there was no more time for major central queries, and the news system was already too disrupted.

After that session, you told me how close the German nuclear power plant was to completion. A few weeks later, Dr. Dred of success, but also already of the threatening [illegible] with its people would be taken over by the enemy. I was able to persuade the head of the security police to send a motorcade under the direction of Oberfuhrer Ehrlinger to bring the nuclear researchers, their documents and their facilities to safety and security. I do not know whether this column ever reached you, because I myself was sent to Munich in the first days of April and have heard nothing more from the Berlin headquarters. – In the Ludwigsburg prison cell, however, I was harassed enough by the CIC to reveal the people involved in German nuclear research. But now know

the Americans liked me so much that they didn't find anything wrong with me even in the Nuremberg judicial prison and transferred me to the German Langwasser internment camp for denazification.

[...]

I thank you for your trouble and I am with best regards
your very devoted Dr. Wilhelm Spengler«

After the war, Wilhelm Spengler wrote a letter to Walther Gerlach in which, in order to create trust and to refer to the old days, he referred, among other things, to the nuclear reactor that had been in operation by the end of the war - unfortunately without its location to mention. He got this information from Dr. Graue, the Graue, who - some readers will remember - said in dire need shortly before the gates closed in relation to the Second World War that the "bomb" had to go from Stadtilm ...

Now, in view of Spengler's letter, some contemporaries will think that Germany may have got a nuclear reactor running, but that that was probably all. Slowly: The problem is much more complex because, as already emphasized, work was carried out on several levels and with several groups in the German Reich. We shall return to this particular issue shortly.

A massively underestimated problem of today's contemporary historical research is that earlier occurrences and events are often viewed and evaluated from the current historical and moral point of view (with a "knowledge" that is often only based on selected information), which of course is a matter of impossibility and shows a certain naivety. In order to understand anything at all with regard to what once happened, it is rather necessary to think oneself into the conditions prevailing at the time and also to develop information in the form of documents and accounts from contemporary witnesses that are contrary to the known knowledge. It's certainly not an easy task, but it's the only way to understand and/or reconstruct history as it happened.

Also noteworthy is the fact, which is often registered today, that Historians are of the opinion that, for example, World War II

the most important thing has already been said, which means that only minimal corrections in the relevant historiography would be possible. They studiously overlook the fact that the (former) Allies in particular have extensive document stocks that are still blocked, although – based on personal experience – there are blocking periods of 100 years, which should actually arouse the curiosity of anyone interested in contemporary history. What can be so significant that it has to be hidden from the public for a century? In our opinion, it must be information that is extremely important and could (in some cases) cause significant distortions in the history of the winners. Certainly: As far as secrecy in general is concerned, many document stocks are blocked for 30 years for personal and data protection reasons. After this period has expired, the papers concerned are usually released. Equally certain: The Americans in particular are real secrecy junkies, since they obviously believe that it is better to classify too much than too little (no wonder given their politics!). Having said that, it is a fact that documents that have been withheld from the public for 50 years, for example, usually contain sensitive and/or significant information, as we have already been able to show in our previous books.

By the time these papers are declassified, however, the damage to the veracity of the historiography has usually already been done, for historians have worked on any subject before and made claims that the general public consider "(latest) state of affairs" - and thus as »truth« – to be believed. If new, important and, above all, controversial information that represents the actual truth is later revealed, it is difficult for the public to perceive it - and even more so for it to find its way into the history books. We know what we are talking about - not to mention the psychology of the masses and their inertia to take notice of new things.

The writing of history – and everyone associated with it should take note of this – can only ever be **relatively correct** given the fact that documents have been classified in quite a large number.

As long as the secrecy is not lifted (in general), all searches for clues remain piecemeal.

At this point we do not want to hide the fact that we like private

also find the secrecy of document stocks older than 30 years, which is primarily pursued by state institutions, more than suspicious and, strictly speaking, consider it an outrageous state of affairs. In particular, the so-called Western democracies, which everywhere claim to be constitutional states, torpedo the assertion they make that they regard the citizen as a responsible being.

Secrecy is - as we already wrote - always a sign of superiority and power thinking of the respective "elites" and also a clear proof of tyranny. And if you are not concerned with these things yourself, you can hardly believe the multitude of regulations, ordinances, instructions and laws that exist to protect the (secret) knowledge stored in archives. However, this whole regulation mania at least makes it clear that the so-called responsible citizens are in reality only petitioners or subjects who only need to know what enables them to pursue their profession and pay taxes so that the elitist structures continue their circles draw and can use their knowledge of power to realize their projects.

As is well known, exceptions prove the rule: Despite the general tendency to keep secrets, numerous classified documents have been released in recent years - probably in the hope that the generation of people who experience it, which is currently or will soon be sinking into the grave, will hardly make any efforts to question the history of the winners. (However, it has been forgotten that there is still an interested generation that often rightly questions what has been written about the Second World War.) These documents very often contain statements that in no way support the established view of history, but rather show »that since there was (much) more«, and which used to be said to be non-existent.

It must be particularly emphasized that, especially in the archives of the British and Americans, documents are not automatically published simply when the embargo period has expired – for example after 50 years – even though the relevant laws exist. No, the papers concerned are first checked by secret service employees (key words that state possible national and foreign) so usually agree when it one

is about the release of previously kept secret files - which shows that they both not only have an extremely bad conscience (if they exist at all), but that they also seem to be afraid that their carefully cultivated picture of the history of the past decades in pieces could go. If truth and openness had been honored from the start, such measures would be entirely unnecessary. But like that

...

Despite all the control mechanisms, however, only people who make mistakes work there, so that every now and then documents appear that mention things that according to official reading never existed, or that contain passages that seem very strange when you compare them to the »known and reliable« historiography.

What makes us particularly happy is the fact that in some bundles, which concern, for example, the missions (intelligence service) structures of the Allies to discover advanced German technology, there are papers that apparently nobody has looked at very closely. Or that were examined by people who were of the opinion that the Germans never ran a nuclear (weapons) program or manufactured rockets that had the Aggregat 4 (A-4 aka V-2 for "Retribution Weapon 2", like the propaganda designation was) went out.

Unfortunately, we can no longer understand whether certain papers that have been put online in recent years, for example, were ever freely accessible for historical research. In any case, the fact is that German documents have been digitized that show directly or indirectly that certain claims, for example about what is known as "Jewish physics" and Albert Einstein or about the possibilities of producing heavy water (as a braking substance for use in a reactor) that have been postulated by historians for decades simply do not correspond to the facts. For example, the ALSOS papers - the mission designed to find the German atomic bomb and other high-tech developments - provided evidence that what Einstein had said about the theory of relativity was by no means rejected by leading German physicists.

There were also indications that heavy water was not only produced by the Norwegian company Norsk Hydro, but that measures were also taken to build heavy water plants at named (and unnamed) locations on the territory of the German Reich

build up, some of which were financed with a lot of money. German physicists had also calculated that the smallest operable reactor would have a volume of around one cubic meter. And and and

The documents, which we downloaded and backed up with precise references, speak a clear language: German scientists and engineers were by no means as unprofessional as was later claimed by establishment historians of all kinds, who either ignored certain indications (or took them wanted) or simply did not understand these instructions. In this context, it must also be made clear that the experts involved in research in Germany are not "tinkering" with any projects (as ignorant establishment journalists who try to discredit all German achievements like to write), but that This was highly qualified research that cost time, nerves and money and penetrated into areas that the average Joe can hardly understand.

Of course, some other people who searched for the status of German high-tech or nuclear research also brought astonishing things to light. We can only refer to the work of Dr. Rainer Karlsch and Heiko Petermann, who were able to obtain Russian documents, according to which the local secret services were well informed about the Kleinst-A weapons test at the Ohrdruf military training area in early March 1945. Strictly speaking, an even closer approximation of this test was hardly possible from the documentary situation, even if the author duo did not succeed in providing physical evidence for the test, since the analysis of soil samples from this area allegedly did not reveal anything suspicious. It should be added that there were some oddities concerning the activities of the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), which was involved in these analyses, and which we have already pointed out. In addition, we later became aware of some internals that put the whole topic in a different light. (We received certain correspondence.) In the meantime, we have become very suspicious of official, i.e. official, statements, because it looks like there are instructions from above to react extremely cautiously - to put it mildly - on the subject. The big friend, that is, the USA, dictates what is to be done and what is not, so that no responsible minister can decide

fingers will burn.

A few years ago, one of us had an eye-opening meeting (fortunately with the participation of two witnesses) with a senior official who privately wanted to know from Mr. Mehner how things were and whether certain information was being looked into could. During the conversation, which was conducted openly, the officer let it be known that although he could not officially do anything at the moment, his superior had forbidden him to deal with the subject (!), but there were also possibilities for unofficial work (from which, for various reasons, didn't work out at first).

Of course, we knew from the start that such contacts would not be effective, but we wanted at least to have shown good will - and who knows whether such connections might not be useful one day. After all, we have not been idle in recent years, as we have received information about possible locations of nuclear reactors and nuclear waste (final) storage. Of course, it goes without saying that everyone who hears about it shakes their heads in disbelief and relegates such things to the realm of fantasy. For us, however, it is of secondary interest what any people think or believe, because every person has their own personal horizon of experience. Ours is different from that of Lieschen Müller or Otto Schmidt.

And as we said, other researchers have also found amazing things that will surely be published in the years to come. We are informed about some of these finds and developments and at this point we can say with satisfaction that some of what we wrote down more than ten years ago, for example, has gradually been tangibly proven. Strictly speaking, we are now at the beginning of a (second) disclosure campaign, the results and consequences of which we can be very excited about. The only thing we find extremely regrettable is the fact that the experience generation will only take note of this in a few cases in order to state that they have been duped, lied to and cheated on for decades. Thanks be to the secrecy of the Allies and to German cowardice!

"Doubt those who have the truth, believe those who seek it!"

André Gide, French writer and winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature
(1869-1951)

»bombs«, rockets, revelations

In our years of searching for what is called truth, we came across something about the German nuclear (weapons) program that we have already mentioned, but which many may still find difficult to imagine: the German authorities were running several of these Programs, one or two of which were merely camouflage to distract from the advanced state of the others. These camouflage projects gave the impression that although certain technological developments were intended to be promoted, for a variety of reasons (above all lack of time and materials) they ultimately failed or only got to the prototype stage. The really important and decisive projects were carried out behind or under these camouflage projects and under the strictest secrecy - and additionally provided with large sums of money.

As you can easily see from their books, most historians had primarily concentrated on Heisenberg and Co. Only a few people noticed Diebner's group, and the enormous importance of the Reichspost was often ignored. But as far as the role of the SS (better: the SD) in this game was concerned, it was usually overlooked - just like the activities of the German Navy and big industry (Krupp, Skoda, IG Farben, Brünner Waffenwerke etc .)

In the meantime, numerous indications have been found that the latter structures in particular must have been very active. In our books, we tried to show that research was being conducted in the direction of the use of "mini-nukes," as they are now known in modern German, for use on the military battlefield. According to our current knowledge, these were finished in mid/late 1944. The same was true of fission weapons, which could be used to hit larger targets (enemy cities,

troop concentrations, ports) wanted to fight. In our opinion, these must also have been ready for use in the specified period.

In addition, there were indications of a project to realize a hydrogen bomb, i.e. a fusion weapon that was to be used against large enemy cities and whose completion was estimated at the end of 1945/beginning of 1946. Some prototypes are said to have been finished in order to bring them to safe hiding places, where they should still be today.

As I said: After years of research and the processing of information, we had come to the time frame we had just mentioned. However, we want our readers to know that it happened afterwards that our chronological conception of the development and construction of the German nuclear weapon was again confused.

About two years ago, an eyewitness reported that the first nuclear weapons were already available at the end of 1942 or beginning of 1943 - at a time when the Germans were experiencing a fiasco near Stalingrad. We couldn't believe it, even though we'd heard similar things in the past. When we asked who had developed it so early, we received no answer. In response to a further question as to whether German big industry had had a hand in this, we finally received a short nod of the head.

At that time the German generals urged Hitler to use these new weapons. However, Hitler was by no means enthusiastic about this idea and before making a decision, he first calculated how many casualties could be expected on the German side if such a weapon were to be used. Result: possibly tens of thousands. Hitler then said that the troops would have to cut themselves out. If he had known fighting troops soldiers and officers, he might have made a different decision.

Question: Could it actually be that the first fission-based nuclear weapons were available - at least in prototype form - in late 1942, early 1943?

Answer: This does not seem impossible, especially when you know that there are claims and evidence that the first nuclear fission in Germany did not take place as late as 1938, but as early as 1934, as we have shown in our book ***The Lies of the Allies and the German Wonder Weapons***.

Then you would have had a head start of several years with regard to this new possibility-opening technology, which would have been unassailable.

Of course, this advance in knowledge and technology was kept secret for as long as possible.

In this context, of course, the question arises as to who should have developed the weapons. Was it the usual suspects? Maybe maybe not. Because in the course of our research we repeatedly received names of scientists who had never been mentioned in connection with the German nuclear program - names of absolute luminaries, so called to us, whose life's work was never revealed and who little to such persons as Heisenberg and Hahn or had no connection.

Years ago, a fellow researcher gave us a list of names that showed the ingenuity of the projects, which were being carried out under the strictest secrecy. The list included names of well-known and unknown physicists, chemists, physical chemists, and other professionals. Next to them were the aliases or cover names under which they worked in the secret projects. In this regard, we were also told that the people concerned (usually those who were less well known in the public domain) had been provided not only with a second, but even with a third identity: that is, a complete one from their birth certificate through their school education to their graduation double or triple and in each case coherent curriculum vitae existed.

So Fritz Müller could also be called Otto Schmidt or Andreas Meier. The perfect camouflage, in most cases planned and implemented by the SS secret service, the SD. This also explains why the Allies could neither identify nor find numerous people involved in the secret German research and development work after the war. The alias names were often found in captured documents, but not the real names.

Bad luck for the looting squads and secret services of the Allies – but also bad luck for historiography, because those who were never exposed usually took their secret to the grave.

Further in the text: From the years 1939/1940 onwards, the German side also dealt with the topic of practical applications of nuclear-physical processes in the form of one led by the Army Weapons Office (camouflage) project that should give the impression that you are starting with the

Work on a related new weapon system (nuclear bomb), so it's still in the early stages. The mission of this cover project was to show that they were on to something, but that progress wasn't significant for a variety of reasons and that nothing was actually working as it should. Outwardly, this intentionally created the impression that many historians still maintain today: the Germans couldn't get the project to work properly and ultimately failed miserably (or they ran out of time). A German A-bomb remained a dream, if only because you couldn't even get a working reactor. The reactor model dismantled by the specialists of the ALSOS mission in the Swabian town of Haigerloch, which never became critical, represented the maximum of what the Germans were capable of... Amen.

Apparently no one ever questioned whether what was so obvious was not intentionally produced to mislead the enemy. Just as the British were masters of propaganda, the Germans were masters of deception. In this regard, consider the camouflage of German companies abroad during the war. Then you (perhaps) understand the principle.

Regardless of the (possibly) already completed nuclear fission weapons of big industry, which we believe could only be brought about in secret cooperation with experts who are still largely unknown today, and the drifting alibi project of the Army Weapons Office, other groups were also working on the "bomb", namely the Reichspost as well as the SS, whereby the primary goal of the two groups seems to have been to produce a nuclear weapon with more energy and less material: a fusion bomb, the energy yield of which was about three powers of ten higher than that of a nuclear fission weapon. How far this has gone remains unclear. Contemporary witnesses spoke of prototypes that were relocated to underground areas at the end of the war. One of these weapons is said to be in the Harz mountains, for example. May she rest there forever - or be found in time.

Of course, critical minds will now ask how the material for the »bomb(s)« was supposed to have been obtained. As is well known, the reactor in Haigerloch, which was moderated by heavy water, did not work. In short:

Haigerloch! In recent years we have received some indications that it was not this heavy-water-moderated reactor type that led to the goal, but the graphite-moderated natural uranium reactor, which produces plutonium during operation. Several of these reactors are said to have been installed in Thuringia - for example in the Kienberg area between Crawinkel and Luisental. One of the reactors was found by the Americans immediately after the war, but - since it had been running for some time - it could not be dismantled. In addition, ultracentrifuges were used to get the materials for the uranium bomb. One of the associated locations was also named to us: it is located deep under the ground in Thuringia and is geographically not far away from the carnival stronghold of Wasungen, under a place where fox and rabbit say good night. Incidentally, according to contemporary witnesses, the first experimental reactors were supposedly installed as early as 1937. According to the statement of a participating nuclear physicist, which we received years ago, one of them is located in a deep underground cavity in the area of the street Am Obertunk (Arnstadt). The facility was connected to a tunnel system that reached the surface at a point near today's Bundesautobahn 4, among other places. The relevant spot, which was named to us, turned out to be at least suspicious, since there is an unmistakable depression in the terrain today. Coincidence?

Admittedly, with the statements we have just made, we remain within the realm of the possible form. We have now been able to identify some tunnel connections and narrow down the locations of these systems in two or three cases, but we cannot (yet) provide physical evidence for the respective cavity with the reactor, since even advanced ground-penetrating radar technology, which we use from time to time, cannot is able to penetrate into the depth ranges mentioned by contemporary witnesses: In this context, cavities that lie 70 to 150 meters underground were spoken of.

One more thing: We are of course aware that it has always been claimed that the Germans would not have recognized a graphite-moderated reactor type as feasible, especially since the capacity in this area, Prof. Dr. Walther Bothe, who carried out the preliminary investigations, i.e. tested the graphite to see whether it could be used as a moderator for a reactor, had come to a negative result. The world has this story

circumnavigated several times and entered into the corresponding representations. It's just stupid, according to a contemporary witness, that Bothe noticed his mistake shortly afterwards, but then didn't talk about it anymore.

One more thing: It also seems that the number of nuclear fission bombs given in numerous of our previous publications, which were usually given as five to seven, cannot be correct. These weapons may even have been stockpiled in order to be able to use a larger number of them for a possible day X in a kind of all-round operation. As is well known, those responsible in Germany had planned an all-round defense for March 1945, as the author, contemporary witness and historian Henry Picker noted on page 42 in his book *Hitler's table talks in the Führer's headquarters* (Propyläen-Taschenbuch near Ullstein, 2nd edition July 1997). but then did not take place. However, such a 360-degree defense would have been impossible to implement with only five to seven nuclear weapons in order to end the two-front war. The logic alone requires higher quantities for this. If we also add up what we have learned in this regard over the past few years (in the form of descriptions of super bombs that have been relocated, hidden and still not found, sunk in the sea or handed over to the Allies or transported to Japan), then we come to at least 30 such bombs Weapons.

However, since we have to assume that we only learned a part of what was going on at the end of the war (and only a hint of this), the actual number could well be even higher.

Admittedly, even we have to confirm in the face of such information, and that it that sometimes our heads will be ... is also becoming increasingly difficult for us spinning, trying to keep track of things. If you then consider that historians who deal with the matter and have a positive attitude towards it still assume today that nuclear fission did not succeed until 1938 and that the German Reich might have completed five to seven nuclear weapons (prototypes) by the end of the war then it is easy to see that the differences in the assessment of the situation at that time are still enormous. However, this does not mean that in the more or less distant future there will not be an alignment of views - after all, some historians have now postulated positions for which we were massively attacked in a similar form five or more years ago - and for which we certain people wanted to be stoned to death.

Regardless, it's also possible that the new miracle weapons weren't just atomic bombs. In our books published years ago, we already pointed out that there were other, also non-conventional weapon developments that showed just as devastating effects when they were fired. So far, however, the world knows nothing about these special developments, which may have existed alongside the A-weapon.

As we wrote, some of the so-called Victory Weapons were sunk in the sea. We already received a testimony on this in 2001, and a short time later we got to know the man personally. The conversation left a deep impression because we realized that we were confronted with someone who had been through a lot in his life, who stood for the truth and had a broad background - things that have become extremely rare nowadays in this world of ignorance, stupidity, envy and laziness.

Witness AB sent us a multi-page report, which we only recalled in connection with the claim that Germany had nuclear weapons at its disposal during the Stalingrad disaster. Among other things, it stated the following (emphasis added by the authors):

»In the night from April 29th to 30th, 1945 I was in the Mützelburg camp in Flensburg-Mürwick OvD (officer on duty). That night, my comrades and marines and army soldiers in the port of Flensburg loaded bombs, packed in precious wood cases with brass fittings, from railroad cars onto coasters. The head of the command, a lieutenant colonel from the army, said to my comrades that this was happening on Adolf Hitler's personal orders, that this was the weapon that the entire German people had been waiting for, that this bomb was a few hundred meters above the ground detonate, have an effect within a radius of 15 kilometers and have only a small effective part. - dr

Goebbels said in his last speech that knowing about a new German weapon made his heart stop for a few moments. When we all sat together in our barracks at six o'clock in the morning and listened to Anton Bruckner's 8th symphony in silence and dejection, we knew that the war was lost. Never before had this great work of the giant Bruckner been broadcast on the radio at this time!

In the summer of 1945, while he was a prisoner in the Witthöft Corps in Dithmarschen, the radio reported that the atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima. That was the first time I heard that word. One of my comrades, who had been there in Flensburg, looked at me pale as a sheet after the description of this bomb and its effects came on the radio, I think even from Churchill himself. Now we knew, that was a German atomic bomb!

From that moment on, the question before me was: Why wasn't this bomb used by us? Since 1952 I have traveled all the way down to Cape Town and up to Hammerfest. In 1953 a former secretary of Churchill in London told me that this bomb had been awaited in London since 1940 (!) and that until the last day of the war they could not understand why it did not detonate over London. A director of British Distillers Ltd. in London also reported to me in 1953 about his knowledge of the German atomic bomb. He had been a colonel in the British Army.

In 1956 the sales director of the **Neue Zürcher Zeitung** told me Mr. Reutimann, one of my customers at the time, that he also knew about the German atomic bomb in 1945, since he was there during World War 7 War with the Swiss intelligence service under Hausamann › **Note** was (photo shop in Bahnhofstrasse near the train station). When I asked why the readers of the **Neue Zürcher Zeitung** didn't know that too, he was horrified to say that this was ultimately impossible.

In 1966 I heard from another customer, Mr. Forsyte Jr. from Forsyte Marketing PTY in Johannesburg, about their knowledge of the German atomic bomb. He knew it from his father, who had been a colonel in the British Army during the war.

A few years ago, the landlord of the Hotel Deutsches Haus in Coburg, where I was staying one night and who was also a submarine driver, reported to me that the Allies on the other side of the zone border, in a mine near Sonneberg, had some atomic bombs, about six or eight, apparently of the type used in the Flensburg bombs.

I still had no answer as to why these bombs were not used against our enemies. The crowd of in Flensburg

loaded bombs would have been enough to render the British Isles lifeless! It wasn't until the summer of 1979 that I received an answer. The tax consultant Dobberstein, Hamburg, ..., had been a fighter pilot. He also claimed that in 1941 he did not dare to attack. In that year 1941, an atomic bomb test was carried out with a very small bomb, which proved that the radioactivity produced did not disappear, and this weapon was probably therefore not used. [...]"

interjection:

The greatest enemy of the historian is the eyewitness

Over the years we have amassed a number of eyewitness accounts, such as those reported on pages 61-64, which contained information that is in stark contrast to what has been gleaned through research to date. It is an open secret that the historian's greatest enemy is the contemporary witness, which is also confirmed in the case of the search for the truth regarding German nuclear weapons.

It can be stated that German efforts in the field of nuclear (weapons) research have made much more progress than was assumed up to the year 2000. Current hypotheses assume that the Germans managed with difficulty to complete a few nuclear weapons by the end of the war; as a rule, five to seven existing systems of this type are mentioned. However, there is now a massive contradiction between these views and the eyewitness reports, which, for example in the form of the person AB, speak of so many weapons that the entire British Isles could have been rendered lifeless with them.

In this case it is impossible to assume only five to seven atomic bombs, but their number must have been several dozen, which also indicates that they were long past the prototype stage and were produced in (small) series.

The eyewitness AB told us about numerous precious wood boxes that had to be loaded onto ships at the time - not just a few.

This contradiction between the statements of contemporary witnesses, who sometimes give completely different statements in relation to the first attempts with such weapons than those that representatives of the historian guild now consider possible, is downright blatant because it cannot be clarified at the moment. For those interested in history, the question arises as to whom to trust in this case: statements from contemporary witnesses that sound downright fantastic, or statements from historians who have drawn their conclusions on the basis of found documents? Critical contemporaries will opt for the latter variant; However, people who are aware that today's "truth" is tomorrow's error will turn to the first version - especially since we are in a process of discovery that is far from over.

Our own experiences with contemporary witnesses show that there can be inaccuracies and errors in their reports. However, if several contemporary witnesses mention the same things, their statements deserve to be examined more closely and taken seriously. If they are supported by documents (found at some point), this is almost the ideal situation. It is well known that historians always have doubts about eyewitness reports, but often enough believe in documents. However, documents are also only written reports from eyewitnesses ...

At this point it should be mentioned again that we initially did not want to or could not believe that during the time of the defeat of the German Wehrmacht under Field Marshal von Paulus at Stalingrad the use of atomic weapons should already have been discussed. However, another review of our material – which also included the letter just printed – made it clear to us that there were indications of the testing of (small) nuclear weapons as early as 1941. Step by step, we then received more pieces of a puzzle that allowed us to better understand the situation at the time. It is remarkable that locations and projects came into play again and again that neither of us and all the others who deal with the topic had never heard of (we have to keep our readers in suspense on this for a while). . Whether it will ultimately be possible, the picture that emerges from the pieces of the puzzle one day

full disclosure is a question that we must answer with a resounding "no" as things stand at present. Even if one had everything that the Allies found out about the extent of the German nuclear (weapons) program available, it can be assumed with 100% certainty that this knowledge is also extremely incomplete, since essential elements of it remained unknown due to German countermeasures.

A lot of things are probably still well hidden and protected under German soil today, protected from access by those who - depending on your point of view - came as liberators or occupiers. In the whole thing, it should be borne in mind that SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler only had what he saw as second- and third-rate technological developments (which undoubtedly had first-class character for the Allies) to the Americans, British, French and Russians, while the absolute cutting-edge technology disappeared. Apparently, the Americans have understood that too, and their squads are still looking for what (allegedly) isn't there.

So back to German nuclear weapons. Incidentally, we already left in our first book, ***The Secret of the German Atomic Bomb***, that there was far more than just one program in this regard. ***Did Hitler's scientists win the nuclear race after all? The secret projects near Innsbruck, in the Jonastal area near Arnstadt and in Prague***, 1st edition, Rottenburg 2001, pages 87 to 91, know what has since been confirmed by others working in the field. The most recent example is the area of St. Georgen an der Gusen, Gusen and the Mauthausen concentration camp as well as the armament object »Bergkristall« (Austria), which incidentally was connected to the Thuringia area, which is of primary interest to us.

It is well worth recapitulating the information published a long time ago in the book just mentioned, especially as the work mentioned is now out of print. At the time we pointed out that we could not name the witness who made the statements, which sounded spectacular to us at the time, as long as he lived. Unfortunately, the situation has not changed 15 years later, i.e. today, because now his descendants are afraid of the consequences, so that we still cannot go public with the name. Certainly: you may believe us – or not. What is interesting in any case is the fact that the content of the testimonies of the contemporary witness has changed over the past one and a half years

Decades gradually crystallized as true, whereby it should be added that the Allies - as already emphasized - found a lot, but obviously by no means everything.

In Chapter 5 of the book ***The Secret of the German Atomic Bomb***, we quoted the former agent, who was not a great friend of the Germans, as follows (important passages have now been marked in bold by us):

»I worked at [...] in a position where I was able to gain knowledge of technical developments in Germany.

I still remember things from this time that made me doubt the truthfulness of many a public announcement about the leaps in technology - and I quite deliberately speak of 'leaps' - up until the end of the war. I should put it better: a lot hasn't been said yet, and a lot is just nonsense.

You won't expect me to divulge things that I'm sure will remain inaccessible to the public for a long time to come, and that's a good thing. [...]

It can be admitted, however, that German scientists – and far more of them, by the way, than are known by name in the so-called historical and political science scene – and, moreover, engineers and technicians were working on the downright unbelievable.

But I'm not talking about the well-known V-type and anti-aircraft weapons, some of which were actually or almost ready for production or where this would have been possible in the foreseeable future.

With all the talk about war-decisive and miracle weapons, a fundamental differentiation must be made between ideas and concrete projects on the one hand and psychological warfare as part of the war propaganda on the other hand, which played a special role for the German political leadership and which, in my personal opinion, played a special role in its effects on its own people at least until the autumn of 1943 had a clear effect. [...]

If you look at our starting position in terms of military technology, it was not exactly outstanding at the beginning of the war for a variety of reasons, although we were far ahead of the Germans in some areas, just think of shipbuilding or radar technology. The 'Reich', however, had heads that were partly ideologically blinded

Partly seized by personal ambition, wanted to show or felt they had to show that the 'master people' were simply superior. And now the 'Empire' was at war with the rest of the world.

It is understandable that in this situation of 'national tension' even scientists and 'technical wizards', who were hardly Nazis, believed or felt compelled to make their abilities available to this 'Reich'.

And that was one of our problems with the German 'eggheads'. how far would they go Were there still moral or ethical limits for them at that moment? Incidentally, I believe that many of them had few scruples about disregarding basic ethical principles, even if they often tried to refute this after the end of the war, sometimes with wild explanations.

In the later years of the war, for example, we were unsure whether the Germans would use poison gas after all. We had good information about production, storage, conceivable uses, etc. Our military vehemently urged the political leadership to make a clear statement to Berlin about the consequences of a conceivable use of poison gas for Germany itself - and that was what happened.

In other developments, our difficulties were even greater. Just think about all that nuclear technology. During the German campaign in the west, they got their hands on a significant amount of uranium and, what was worse, a cyclotron, which was very unpleasant because at first we did not know whether the Germans would use their knowledge and skills in this area. But it was to be expected. Of course, one thinks in worst-case scenarios, and for us that meant doing everything possible to a) obtain information about German nuclear research and b) disrupt it if necessary.

Even when Hitler, as we learned, dismissed atomic research as what I think he called 'Jewish physics', we could not be sure that it would not be a ruse. And there were feints. So we fell for an alleged nuclear research facility in a mine near Stassfurt for a very short time, until the boys made a mistake.

But there was actually German nuclear research, which worked in working groups to solve the central question: Is the bomb feasible?

I want to paraphrase the concept as follows: Of course, any research that might be of use in military technology is secret, especially during war. It was the same with the two German groups that fought for the laurels of victory. I would like to call them the 'official' teams. But there was also a third group that was looking for a somewhat different path; Incidentally, heads from the second team worked in it on the sidelines.

The first group around Heisenberg was left behind over time, that is: 1) they were not given access to all the information that was already available elsewhere, 2) there was an increasing shortage of equipment and specific raw materials due to the war; so it was probably easier to construct a pretext by referring to these circumstances, in order to keep the - I will call them that - from the point of view of some Nazis insecure cantonists away from the really hot information. From my point of view, the Nazis had at least two real reasons for doing so: First, Heisenberg was really not a Nazi. So would he build the atomic bomb with full commitment and in the knowledge of the potentially catastrophic consequences? On the other hand, he probably wanted the uranium machine after all, as he emphasized several times at the time; an important development, but it was not to be expected that the war would be decided quickly. And now another argument: We had reason to suspect that the Nazis mistrusted Heisenberg and Co. because information from their environment was passed on beyond the borders of the Reich. How should such people be entrusted with the design of the weapon on which, as things stood, everything depended?!

The second - I should say, from the Nazis' point of view the more promising - team around Diebner should give us more headaches, since real Nazis were at work here. Only, we assumed that there was a lack of both: technology and the necessary materials. If you look at the enormous amount of effort that the USA put into building the bomb during the war, how many problems it encountered and the manpower that was involved, we could have felt on the safe side, because what was happening in the USA

to operate on a similar scale in Germany at that time would not have remained hidden from us, we were too well informed for that. Little did we realize that a potentially much more humble framework could produce equally good results.

Well, thank goodness that's long gone!

The third team, of which, as far as I know, not much has leaked out to date and which was quite small - the names of some scientists are known, albeit in a different context - stayed in Berlin for a long time and initially carried out basic research that appeared to be much less cumbersome than what Heisenberg, for example, assumed. I'll spare myself the details here, in any case it worked and we found out about it, even though we were initially very skeptical about the truthfulness of the reports. But we had to assume that the Germans were doing real nuclear research after all, to an extent and much more intensively and with far greater secrecy than the two 'official' teams of Heisenberg and Diebner. In view of the extensive destruction caused by the war in 1944, it is almost a miracle that this was possible. It was clear that the Nazis would hope that the atomic bomb, if it existed, would bring miraculous salvation in a war that had long since been definitively lost; By that I mean that the leading Nazis expected nothing less from it than the instrument that could save their necks from being seized by the executioner. That was probably worth every effort for her - wasn't it?

Yes, and then there was the fourth team we heard rumors about in the final stages of the war. However, this was so sketchy and fantastic that one could once again think of a feint. But after the war it turned out that it wasn't and that the world narrowly avoided a huge catastrophe.

When I found out about it, I almost lost my composure afterwards. There was momentary danger, especially given that it appeared to have become possible to use this technology at distances beyond anything that was feasible at the time, especially considering the range of the V-2 rockets.

This fourth team worked in an environment where the outrageous was commonplace. And when I say it like that, I mean that they were experimenting with things that are still unthinkable and unbelievable even for the well-informed public, i.e. unreal. Someone suggested to me at the time that it seemed as if these specialists were about to overturn conventional physical laws.

Due to the political settlements, we very quickly lost access to these facilities at the end of the war. I'm not sure if the other side could really use and actively develop what was still there, that is, in terms of personnel and material. Some of it was just too fantastic and required knowledge and skills that required entry at a level that we didn't have at first and that our partner probably couldn't reach alone either. [...]"

The former British agent therefore spoke of four different structures or groups: clearly that of Heisenberg, that of Diebner (although he had two groups in Stadtilm), presumably that of the German Reichspost in Berlin and that under SS (better SD) Command was active, although it worked in a decentralized manner and was deployed early on – long before the name Kammler even played a role. Some of the groups were later in exchange with each other or worked

together.

Believe it or not, this account is by no means complete. The projects running under SS and SD direction, some of which were based on what the Reichspost or the Wehrmacht (Army Weapons Office) had started, ran in Siegerland, in Thuringia, in the Ore Mountains, in the Protectorate of Bohemia/Moravia, in Poland and in Norway as well as in the occupied parts of the Soviet Union. There were also research facilities operated by the navy, for example on Bornholm (Denmark), and those financed by large-scale industry. And the Ostmark (Austria) was also an area where several groups were active, not all of which were under the control of the SS. The whole thing, in our view, we freely admit, is another inextricable Gordian knot.

Incidentally, with the thesis of the complexity of the German nuclear (weapons) program something else can be explained: American

Sources gave the confiscated/captured amount of material from German nuclear research, including the preliminary products, as 70,000 tons. This is a significant difference from the quantity quoted in general, including by German historians, which usually amounts to around 1100 tons.

An example of 70,000 tons being mentioned can be found in the book by the two US authors Ian Sayer and Douglas Botting entitled ***America's Secret Army. The untold story of the Counter Intelligence Corps*** (Franklin Watts, New York/Toronto 1989) on page 78. It states:

"Under the expert direction of Colonel Boris Pash, previously the security chief of the Manhattan Project, teams of scientists and intelligence personnel, including 22 CIC agents, investigated targets in Germany and a number of recently liberated countries, and succeeded brilliantly in their task of seizing top German nuclear scientists, along with valuable uranium and radium products, amounting to 70000 tons, which were shipped to the USA and subsequently used in the manufacture of America's own nuclear weapons. Described as one of the finest examples of cooperation between civilians and the military, the ALSOS Mission ranks in the annals of the CIC among the most important operations ever undertaken by the Corps in World War Two.«

That translates to the following: Under the expert guidance of Colonel Boris Pash, who had previously been the Manhattan Project's chief of security, teams of scientists and intelligence personnel, including 22 CIC agents, investigated targets in Germany and a number of recently liberated countries brilliantly managed to carry out their tasks. They seized top German nuclear scientists along with valuable uranium and radium products in a quantity of 70,000 tons that was shipped to the US and subsequently used in the manufacture of America's own nuclear weapons. The whole is one of the finest examples of civilian-military cooperation and places the ALSOS mission in the annals of the CIC as one of the most important operations undertaken by the Corps in World War II. end of translation.

Certainly: Here we were talking about uranium and radium products, which are used both in

Germany as well as in countries occupied by the German Reich, which confirms that German nuclear research was also locally more widespread than previously thought.

Over the past few years, we have received several indications that the quantities captured were larger than previously known. For example, there is said to have been a secret uranium ore deposit near Duisburg and a storage location for such deposits near Ilmenau, Thuringia. The latter will be reported on in due course.

Speaking of the materials from German nuclear research: not long ago the media reported that the German nuclear waste interim storage facility ASSE II (near Remlingen, district of Wolfenbüttel) immediately after it was put into operation contains nuclear remains from Germany's Second World War operated nuclear program had been disposed of, which had been taken out of bunkers near Munich. At least that's what Alwin Urff, who worked in the management team of this nuclear storage facility until the late 1980s, claimed as deputy manager. A little over 40 years ago, the man was quoted as saying in the July 29, 1974 issue of the ***Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung*** :

"When we began emplacement in 1967, the first thing our company dumped was radioactive waste from the last war, the uranium waste that was produced during the preparation of the German atomic bomb."

It is rumored that the head of the Greens parliamentary group in the Lower Saxony state parliament, Stefan Wenzel, "dropped his jaw" when he received the relevant newspaper clipping.

The German media, which reported on the whole thing, of course did so in the well-known skeptical and derogatory form, because after all, what shouldn't be couldn't be. Some of them conducted interviews with experts who – as was to be expected – immediately tried to trivialize the topic of »German nuclear (weapons) research« or dismissed it entirely. A particularly impressive example concerned an interview with Deutschlandradio Kultur the science historian Helmut Rechenberg on April 13, 2011.

Note He said in a tone of conviction that the nuclear waste that was first brought into the ASSE II had nothing to do with the "bomb".

have - after all, they didn't exist. (Rechenberg must know, because he was obviously present at the first storage.) Similar answers were also given in relation to the small A-weapons test at the military training area in Ohrdruf and other things. The whole thing was particularly amusing because the answers – which were printed by the broadcaster according to the original – sometimes seemed quite confused. Rechenberg's remarks on the small A weapon test at the Ohrdruf military training area in early March 1945 were, for example, as follows:

"Of course, in addition to the Heisenberg group, there was also a group of thieves, and they worked in the Army Weapons Office, and of course they still tried to do something. And I can remember that Karlsch has a story about an experiment that Diebner's group carried out in a field that was about the size of a soccer field, I would say, and then they had forced laborers and something like that, and then they exploded something."

A lot was exploded at the time, more precise information would have been useful and desirable. But it got even better:

"What they did was, it was a normal uranium thing and they put a chemical coat on it and to get it to react they tried to squeeze it and it popped and it's supposed to be a few have given death. But if that was a real nuclear-like weapon, bomb-like weapon, it would have blown up, so not just a few people would have died, but all, half the area."

Apart from the fact that neither half nor a whole area can perish, Rechenberg's answer revealed that he had obviously not dealt with the matter at all. Such vague and strange formulations provide deep insights into the thinking of the person concerned. As a historian (and physicist) one should

can give answers, right?

As we have already noticed several times, the attempt was on the

Only a very small charge was detonated at the Ohrdruf military training area, which also explains the problem that after decades it would only be possible to detect such an explosion with highly sensitive instruments or using sensitive methods. If Diebner had complied with Kammler's wish and detonated 1000 grams, then the whole year-long discussion about the German nuclear weapon would have been unnecessary. The military training area would have been completely devastated, and the neighboring towns (in particular the villages of Rohrensee and Bittstädt, but also the towns of Ohrdruf and Arnstadt) would have been badly affected. Such an event could not possibly have been concealed, for its consequences would have been clearer and catastrophic. Fortunately, however, SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler and listened to his specialist Dr. Thier who suggested only a small load.

Incidentally, it must not be forgotten that after the small nuclear explosion at the military training area, there was another test that was always misinterpreted by others as a second nuclear test. (We've wondered about this for years.) What was really tried there was a small load of RADGUM.

Of course, in view of the information just mentioned, some of our contemporaries will again scream clamor and murder, because they know that all relevant witness statements were falsified and that such tests never (could) have taken place. We ask ourselves, however, why these ladies and gentlemen are even dealing with the topic: What is interesting about a topic of discussion that was "invented", i.e. does not exist at all? We think: You have to be pretty crazy to spend your time on things that are irrelevant. Or?

Changing the subject: The main problem that many German historians (but also physicists) have is to recognize that the so-called leading top people in German nuclear research such as Heisenberg, von Weizsäcker, Hahn, Diebner and others (i.e. the well-known as well as the suspects people) constituted only a small part of the group of experts who played an important role. There were at least equal, if not even superior, professionals. We have been able to identify some names over the past few years, and we will present some of them in due course. A single example may suffice for the moment

document what we are trying to express: The physicist Burkhard Heim, referred to by some contemporaries as the »second Einstein«, saw the light of day in 1925. During the war (end of 1943) he was drafted into the Wehrmacht and later assigned to the Chemical-Technical Reich Institute to manufacture explosives there. It is rumored that during this time he came into contact with Heisenberg and presented him with a design for a hydrogen bomb. The Physics Nobel Laureate was stunned that a "young hopper" had designed something that he hadn't succeeded in doing himself... (Well, we're not at all surprised by this, for it is often the individual conditions that further development of the own person prevented.)

We just wanted to mention this example to draw general attention to a fact that has so far been overlooked: the importance of young professionals. We do not want to say whether Burkhard Heim was involved in one of the secret projects, since we did not find any indication of this. The fact is, however, that far too little value has been placed on determining which university and college graduates were given the opportunity to get involved in research as unused resources at the time - and thus avoid being deployed at the front! Imagine what it was like for a young physicist or chemist to be integrated into an important research project that could ultimately decide the victory or demise of one's own nation. Wouldn't someone given such a chance have done everything in their power to help make such a project a success?

Of course, one should not only look for such young experts when the Second World War began, but also long before that. Germany was the country of Nobel Prize winners and experts, so isn't it obvious that with the discovery of nuclear fission, which we date back to 1934, there was a program to integrate young professionals from educational institutions into secret programs created as a result and let them work there?

All of these factors have been mostly overlooked in history, whether intentionally or accidentally. Moreover, in general, the knowledge of contemporary historians (apart from a few exceptions, which fortunately exist) is patchy in relation to the multitude of programs in progress. Again and again only from the

Atomic research of the Army Weapons Office spoken; to this day books are published that are exclusively dedicated to the well-known (but long outdated) traditional version and focus on people like Heisenberg or Hahn. Again: what about the Reichspost and the SS? What do historians know about the scientists and engineers who worked on behalf of the large German companies - or directly in Kammler's special groups? You know nothing, or almost nothing.

And they are one thing above all: unwilling to take note of news.

The same stories are repeated throughout life, as if one had once received an all-blessed inspiration from God that is valid for all eternity. The whole thing has nothing to do with science, but with religion. Is science the new religion? With regard to the topic of German nuclear (weapons) research, you can confidently answer this question with a »yes«!

As far as the question of the protagonists is concerned, there were - this must be mentioned for the sake of completeness - but also a few "old hands" who, strangely enough, were often mentioned publicly until the beginning of the war and then hardly found any mention during the war. Even their biographical information that is available today provides little that makes sense when it comes to clarifying what these gentlemen (and ladies) did during the war. According to the information available to us, there was one person responsible for the German uranium bomb project and one for the plutonium bomb project. The names have meanwhile become known to us and strangely enough have never played even the slightest role for the officially appointed historians in connection with the nuclear physics research for a reactor or a nuclear weapon. The names will be available in due course as we complete further research on them. Just this much: At the end of the war, one of these scientists had (probably for camouflage purposes, because he was most likely working underground at a location not far away) a nuclear research laboratory in Hildburghausen, Thuringia, which the Americans found in April 1945 and "evacuated" together with the material and team. This process has never become known; only in a non-German archive was a corresponding reference found.

But back to the media coverage in relation to the initial storage in the ASSE II. Only the British newspaper ***Daily Mail***,

who also got wind of the matter, knew how to establish connections and was therefore in no way surprised at the information that had become known. (As far as knowledge of certain elements of contemporary history and the resulting connections are concerned, the informed British are unfortunately often vastly superior to the dumbed-down Germans.) Since we want to subject the topic to a more detailed consideration in the future, no further details will be discussed at this point. The fact is, however, that sometimes things emerge from the historical origins that only cause astonishment or (medial) defensive reactions today because they used to be buried in the hope of solving the matter without long lamentation - in the very meaning of the word be done with it and no one will ever ask for it again. Since the ASSE II, as far as its nuclear contents are concerned, is to be cleared (thanks to the inflowing water!), one can be curious to see whether what never existed will come to light again. Whatever the outcome, the fact is that the entire information policy on this particular problem, as well as on ASSE II as a whole, which should never have been set up, is like a first-class Augean stable. It is simply unbelievable what (information) policy was pursued by those responsible in relation to such a sensitive topic. Oh yes: There is information, which we would like to define as a rumor, which says that the amount of material that was first sunk in the ASSE II and came from the Reich German nuclear (weapons) research program is said to be around 35 kilograms . It is said to have been enriched material

...

As you can probably remember, after the end of the Second World War those responsible for the German V-2 rocket program always insisted that they knew nothing about the atomic armament of this new weapon system. If you read the elaborations of the gentlemen involved, in particular those of Wernher von Braun or General Walter Dornberger, which they themselves wrote or which were written about them, then one can only be surprised that these intelligent people have heard absolutely nothing about a nuclear weapon or wanted to know. After all, the two men named and their subordinates should have known about it – so the skeptics argued – if there had actually been a German nuclear weapon.

We can now prove that both von Braun and Dornberger knew what was going on. However, by the end of 1946 at the latest, they were apparently struck by an eerie amnesia that erased important parts of their memories. How else can you explain that a diligent colleague, through intensive research, was able to unearth press reports from the other end of the world that sound extremely spectacular? **The Mercury** newspaper (Hobart, Tasmania) carried the headline, August 9, 1945, on page 2: "Hitler's Physicists Hoped To Blast British Cities With Atomic Bombs." The subsequent report informed that von Braun and Dornberger had discussed the intention to use radio-guided missiles and nuclear warheads against British cities at the end of the war. The report referred to an interview by the then well-known and renowned **Daily Express** correspondent in Paris, Gordon Brown. He personally interviewed von Braun and Dornberger (probably several times) and passed the results on to the news agencies. Brown reported that the two Germans, for example, mentioned having planned "much more powerful explosives" for mounting on a V-2. From what Brown knew (and what we've been able to research to date), that had to be a nuclear warhead.

Hitler's Physicists Hoped To Blast British Cities With Atomic Bombs

"The Mercury" Special Service

LONDON, Wed.—Radio-steered rockets with atomic bombs in their warheads to blast British cities were "weapons to end war," which Hitler's scientists hoped to produce, says Gordon Young, "Daily Express" correspondent in Paris.

Facsimile of title and subtitle of The Mercury report of 9 August 1945 reporting von Braun and Dornberge's plans to use nuclear-tipped missiles.

Other newspapers also wrote about it, for example **The Courier-Mail** (Brisbane, Queensland, Australia) in its August 9, 1945 issue on page 2. There the headline read: "Nazis Planned To Link Atomic Bomb With V-2's". : »The Nazis planned to use the atomic bomb with V-2 rockets

connect to"). The message could no longer be surpassed in terms of clarity.

Nazis Planned To Link Atomic Bomb With V-2's

LONDON, August 8 (Special).

—Hitler's scientists hoped to produce radio-steered rockets, with atomic bombs in the war heads.

The Daily Express correspondent in Paris, reporting this, says that the rocket inventor (Professor von Braun) and the head of the Wehrmacht Rocket Research

Facsimile of an excerpt from The Courier-Mail article of 9 August 1945.

The **Army News**, published in Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, had already let its readership know on June 21, 1945 on page 4: "V2 Rocket Inventor Tells Story of Bomb". She was referring to an interview Gordon Brown had conducted with Wernher von Braun, developer of the V-2, in Garmisch Partenkirchen, the place where German rocket engineers had surrendered to the Americans. A few weeks later, on August 16, 1945, another article on this subject appeared on page 3 of this newspaper, entitled "Nazis Planned Atom Rocket." It is interesting to note in the last paragraph of the article that a member of the American embassy staff had commented that the Germans believed their atomic bomb could have been completed that month (August 1945). This reminds us of Herbert Agar, who, after the war, in lectures to elite university students, suggested that the first date for a German atomic bomb to be used against a major enemy city

was set by the German leadership for August 6, 1945.

9

› **Note** (On this day, an alleged US American atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.)

V2 ROCKET INVENTOR TELLS STORY OF BOMB

LONDON.—Thirty-four-year-old Dr. Werner von Braun, interviewed at Garmisch—Partenkirchen by Gordon Young, special correspondent of the Daily Express, told the whole story of how he invented the V2 rockets which bombarded Britain in the latter stages of the war.

Von Braun made it clear that his one passion in life was to perfect rockets. It was immaterial to him whether they were fired against the moon or the little homes of London.

Nazis Planned

Atom Rocket

LONDON.—Hitler's scientists hoped to produce radio-steered rockets, with atomic bombs in the war heads. The Daily Express correspondent in Paris, reporting this, says that the rocket inventor, Professor von Braun, and the head of the Wehrmacht Rocket Re-

Facsimiles of portions of the June 21 (above) and August 16, 1945 Army News articles.

Many years later (2002), an article by Matthias Arnig appeared in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* with the (wrongly or irritatingly worded) title »Immediately after the war, German engineers tinkered with nuclear weapons. New finds from US archives prove Wernher von Braun's plans for a successor to Hitler's "miracle weapon" V-2". It reported on the work of the historian Rainer Eisfeld, who during his research in the archive of the US Space and Rocket

Center in Huntsville, Alabama, had found clear indications that the German rocket engineers tried to continue their project plans (were they just plans?) that they had developed in Germany almost seamlessly in the USA. The article said:

"The cold-bloodedness' of the rocket builders shocked Eisfeld. ›Pure calculation‹ made von Braun, who was hailed as a pioneer of space travel, and his colleagues not even a year after the end of the war to plan ›the next step‹: They wanted to build a rocket loaded with a nuclear warhead. ...

In draft letters to Robert Oppenheimer and letters to the US Army, the designers present their concept, which drew conclusions from the shortcomings of the V-2. «

The article then continued with the well-known story: the production of the V-2 at the Mittelwerk near Nordhausen in Thuringia, the transfer of the German rocket engineers to the United States of America, and the assembly and first launch by the Americans of a captured V-2 in NewMexico. The article then stated:

»However, according to Eisfeld, the German engineers did not want to be satisfied with the assembly of the 'wonder weapon' alone. They set out to design "a very long-range long-range missile," according to the "description" found by Eisfeld, which "consists of a combination of the German V-2s and a new device called the Comet." . For the project, the designers played through different variants, including the use 'with normal high explosive or with an atomic warhead'. «

From this, Eisfeld drew the conclusion that the German experts were not only working on a new, nuclear-tipped weapon from 1950, but **immediately** after the end of the war. However, like other long-range weapon plans, the project was stopped when the American Congress cut spending after the Republican victory in November 1946.

Safe: The existence and effectiveness of nuclear weapons was already known in 1946. However, the documents found by Eisfeld fit the picture perfectly: Wernher von Braun and others commemorated the projects they were working on in

Germany had worked on immediately in the United States. Of course, the question still needs to be clarified as to whether they simply wanted to continue with theoretical planning or whether they intended to continue where their practical work was (forced) to be interrupted at the end of the war. In the whole affair, it must also not be forgotten that - see the example of the German nuclear (weapons) program - in addition to the well-known (and suspicious) rocket engineers or those responsible, there could also have been other, hitherto hardly known people who worked on launchers worked for German nuclear warheads and were directly involved in top-secret SS (SD) programs, but mostly remained unknown by name to this day. (Several times we were contacted by people who were conducting contemporary historical research and came across the names of people who, after the war, had claimed to have worked in the V-2 rocket program in Peenemünde or later at the relocation sites. However, investigations to that effect, for example a review of the list of Peenemünde rocket specialists, yielded no hits. Did the people you were looking for make up their post-war vita or were they involved in projects that were ultimately under the control of other structures?)

One could continue the list of articles worthy of note, but the examples given should suffice at this point, because they clearly prove the thesis of knowledge about a German nuclear weapons program, which we have been putting forward for years, the end products of which are used on rockets against the enemy should be. None other than Wernher von Braun and Walter Dornberger made this known immediately after the war. Certainly: it is all the more astonishing that this information does not appear in the official contemporary history. They simply went under, were forgotten or possibly also suppressed, since understandably US politicians and military officers in particular had no interest in making certain "own" weapon developments appear as what they really were: originally German inventions that one - you have to put it so clearly - had stolen.

But the press reports mentioned also make something else clear: the argument that is often put forward in relation to many puzzling contemporary historical events or the explanations associated with them - especially if they appear unconventional - that they are

about conspiracy theories, since it would be impossible to keep the truth under the lid for a long period of time, especially with numerous participants, is nonsense. The secret history of German nuclear weapons proves the opposite: You can very well censor and/or suppress unwanted information for decades if you put massive pressure on those who might give something away and what exists on paper is destroyed or kept secret or – if something does leak out – leaves it to oblivion, using the psychologically well-known effect that the general public quickly ignores much of what they have heard or read. The Allies successfully practiced all of this after the Second World War.

»With the statements of eyewitnesses, you get flesh on the historical skeleton to give history a face.«

Andrew Dunker

"Let them speak!"

Eyewitness reports, German nuclear weapons and the "divine miracle" of the American Manhattan Project

Let's take a look at what is now referred to in Anglo-American-speaking countries as "oral history", i.e. oral history or oral tradition by letting contemporary witnesses speak. We have the impression that German historians are always particularly critical when it comes to witness statements from the time of the Third Reich when these statements come from those involved in the so-called "perpetrator side". Every statement is immediately called into question, especially when it concerns things that go beyond the current state of knowledge or are contrary to what is generally accepted. Well, that one can practice source criticism is out of the question. But condemning everything out of hand that doesn't fit the concept is a way of doing things that overshoots the mark.

Oddly enough, statements made by the other side, i.e. by the victims, are usually less critically questioned in many cases, so that after the end of the Second World War, for example, there were repeated cases in which alleged witnesses described alleged camp detention without ever being incarcerated at all to have been in the area or concentration camp they claimed to have been in. A particularly brazen case not so long ago concerned a 77-year-old who had told the best of his (fictional) "experiences" at over 200 events. 10 › **Note** Even the magazine **Stern** reported about it at the time, whereby the article probably reads (Pseudonym: **Page 1**) in the case of the manipulator.

11 › **A notice**

Below are some comments on the German eyewitnesses

permitted, who have reported to us the secret history of German nuclear (weapons) development in recent years.

As was to be expected, the relevant statements and contents of the letters that we presented in our books were questioned, called forgeries, or it was simply claimed that Mayer and Mehner had made up the information and then published it. No "argument" was unqualified enough not to be discussed on some Internet forum or elsewhere. The attacks were fired in broadside - but did not hit, which caused disillusionment for some people, but caused no change in the attack behavior of others - mainly the debunkers - because they were concerned with the principle of defending their ideological point of view. The search for truth played no role here, only the frantic attempt to concrete the established historiography.

Some more or less general information is given about the eyewitness reports.

Point 1: The information was not invented by us, but transmitted to us, personally or in writing. The sources are known, but were only mentioned by us to a few trusted people with whom we have worked for years, especially since we had promised not to disclose them (ie: no mentioning of names in public) and also knew that if we who would name their names publicly, a regular hunt would take place in Germany. We are still of the opinion that today over 90-year-olds should not be expected to do this, especially since in at least 99 percent of the cases the persons concerned came from the field of German science and engineering and had nothing to do with units under arms. It is part of the research work - as point 2 - to ensure source protection if this is requested.

Anyone who does not understand this has probably understood nothing or only very little. In this context, it is important to know that the Allied secret services (especially those of the Americans) are still trying to track down people or their descendants who are suspected of knowing something of what is said about German secret weapons of the second generation »never existed«. You are anything but squeamish about it. Deadly force was also often used up until at least the 1960s. In the course of our research, we found, among other things, documents in which

described how, for example, the British foreign intelligence service got rid of Germans who, one could not be sure, would not one day speak. Why was that necessary if there had never been a functioning nuclear program in the German Reich? (These documents will be revealed in due course.)

Point 3: With regard to the allegations about the content of certain letters published in our books, which have been the subject of particularly heated debate, we have commented on them. Apparently, some critics not only didn't read it, but - what would be even worse - didn't understand it either.

This will need to be revisited in due course as there are some interesting new developments. At this point only so much about it in advance: In particular, the so-called "Rittermann letters" were subjected to devastating criticism and interpreted as forgeries. We pointed out that the author(s) of these letters could be of different origins and did not necessarily have to be identical with the person »Rittermann«. This knight, who also acted under two other identities - for example, under that of Hans (David) Hoffmann, at least in the person of this Hans (David?) Hoffmann could be proven - as an important person within the SD branch in Arnstadt. There will also be a few things to note, about due course.

Some eyewitness reports claimed that Rittermann was directly connected to the Reichspost; However, corresponding research has so far not been successful. The situation is complicated because - as we found out later - Hans Rittermann was contacted directly by Reich Post Minister Dr. Ohnesorge had been commissioned to lead the top-secret (Reichspost-Nuclear) project in Thuringia, which can safely be called the first Black World project the 20th century saw (and that of the USA in the form of their Manhattan project was operated in a similar way later and copied after the war for numerous projects of the US armed forces and secret services). Due to the importance of this project, just like the project itself, Rittermann should not have existed de facto and can therefore probably not be proven in any Reichspost documents.

Because we are already with the SD, the security service, i.e. the secret service of the SS, were: Former participants would, so they at the end of their lives to the should finally be able to share something of what they have been doing for decades

have kept secret, never go public and declare that they once worked in this and that function to shield the German atomic bomb program from the outside world. Such a thing is impossible in Germany because it is tantamount to suicide, not to mention the problems that these people could still get today with regard to the Allied secret services. On the contrary, if such a person, trained and experienced in intelligence activities, wanted to imply something, it would be in a form that made it impossible to identify them.

For example, if one is contemplating publishing sensitive information, a good practice is to compose letters in which the relevant information is hinted at or fragmented, with other messages often grouped around this information that can sometimes be identified as inaccurate, imprecise or incorrect on closer examination. (Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister during the Second World War, once said in a slightly different context: "In wartime, truth is so precious that it should always be surrounded by a bodyguard of lies.") This gives the whole writing a rather implausible look. Impression - at least for those who are not able to filter out and understand the actually important data of the document. The non-insider then quickly thinks he has been taken in by a scam or manipulation, while those who know how to isolate the sensitive information as such realize what is really at stake.

For example, the Rittermann letters contain such information, the meaning of which has not been grasped or understood by most of those who have dealt with the letters. Maybe that's a good thing. For us, the letters were a revelation, because we later found corroborating information about certain things, which – ultimately – closed the circle.

When it came to the testimonies or the way in which the eyewitnesses spoke, we were primarily concerned, and with that we are becoming a little more general, in gathering the information that was expressed in order to then peel out the red line present in it. The fact that there could be gaps in memory, memories of incorrect dates, etc. after decades was taken into account. However, some contemporary witnesses had notes that they consulted when their memory got stuck. Unfortunately, these were ours

not left to written explanations; any inquiries on our part were always rejected in a friendly but firm manner. We can only hope that these documents will end up in reliable hands after the death of the person concerned, otherwise there is a risk that important elements of German history will be lost forever.

Some of the informants belonged to certain privately organized structures. For example, there was (and still is) a circle of knowledgeable people – of whom only a few are still alive in the first generation, i.e. those involved, who met and exchanged information over many years at ~~certain events. One of these~~ ~~places eventually. One of these~~ individuals was closely associated with the financial industry (in a senior position) and – unknown to even his best friends – a former SD officer in charge of securing (located in Thuringia) assets and storage used in the wake of the Strasbourg Conference in August 1944. A task he performed until his sudden death. If you like, he was a direct executor of Kammler's orders. In this capacity, he instructed other people who had to carry out certain tasks. The funds that were needed for this were – we can say so much without committing an indiscretion – drawn from foreign accounts. When the man died, there was some confusion among those left behind because the flow of funds was suddenly cut off.

By the way, and this is point 4: Anyone who believes that the "movement" is dead may continue to do so - the German Basic Law guarantees everyone in this country freedom of belief and religion. The facts, however, are different; there are two very active generations of followers who are to be taken seriously, but whose present and future goals remain obscure. Incidentally, these structures have nothing to do with those who are dressed in black and appear somehow martial in this country today. Understandable, because what is currently being sold to German citizens as a "threat from the far right" is all too often on the road on behalf of state agencies. Incidentally - and this should not be concealed - the picture that is drawn in German society and that affects the "balds" and "boot wearers" who were still to be found at least a few years ago (who today often walk around less conspicuously) , kind of strange, because the "formers" (at least those in formerly higher positions) had quite a

special attitude: A former SS-Standartenführer who was asked about these people said that when power came back, these people would be the first to go to the camps ... The

average consumer will hardly understand this statement, right?

Of course, he will not accept the existence of successor structures either, but that need not concern us. That they existed after the war was a well-established, well-known fact. In the meantime, however, people are eagerly trying to deny everything that is going on. In a report in 12 **Die Welt** dealing with the »Odessa« escape aid organization, it was dismissed as non-existent and **Adolf Hitler**, that the Strasbourg Conference, which was supposed to ensure the survival of the National Socialist movement, never happened. Well, we can't help but get the impression that for some years people have been desperately trying to get rid of certain facts in order to avoid curious questions. Smoke candles everywhere, but they can't change the fact that there is a truth that not everyone understands. One should now know that the Allies, for example, were very well convinced of the reality of this conference, because they attacked, albeit a day late and therefore unsuccessfully, the center of Strasbourg in order to capture the conference participants, who came from high-ranking industrial, NSDAP - and SS representatives insisted to eliminate. In connection with this elite event, but also independently of it, SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler implemented measures to ensure that the NSDAP in particular survived as a political entity and that things important for future projects (technology, files, valuables, art treasures, etc.) disappeared underground - into safe hiding places that the Allies could not reach could. To this day, these hiding places are observed and guarded by people known as the Grail Keepers (who are now active in the second or third generation), as they are called for want of a better term. Thuringia was a focus of these measures because it was in the center of the empire and was chosen as the birthplace of the Fourth Reich. Certainly, this may seem unbelievable to many, but nonetheless the successors are active – sometimes uncomfortably active.

Incidentally, there was what the Strasbourg Conference and with it

relates to related points, years ago there was a detailed description on the Internet that someone had put online who wanted to commit a deliberate indiscretion with it. At the end of the text in question, the contact details of a law firm that represented the descendants of those involved and their interests and that we contacted were also given.

The lawyer who called one of ours, visibly shocked by the online post we mentioned, promptly had the article deleted, which we had of course already secured and will present when the opportunity arises.

Point 5: Another source connected with the SD officer came from the European high nobility; her father once had good contact with one of the German resistance fighters who tried to blow up Hitler in 1944 in the »Wolfsschanze«. This person followed in his father's footsteps and took over a collection of material that is second to none. If the public found out who this person was, many would no longer understand the world, but others would finally learn to understand that the average consumer is denied a lot and that behind the scenes of official politics there is another one where the strings are still pulled and which is officially said to be impossible (yet) to exist. But as we all know, those who are said to be dead live longer...

It is remarkable that these people working behind the scenes were sometimes also to be found in day-to-day political business in Germany, one could even get the impression that they had infiltrated the system. Without wanting to bring this up here, we would like to see a serious crisis in this country where the political system is at stake. Then it might become clear who belongs to the chaff and who belongs to the wheat.

Point 6: A particularly strange circumstance is the fact that we (more correctly: one of us) received a visit from the police (better: from state security) after the publication of some statements. Perhaps the officer in question should be made public – along with his or her service telephone number at the time. We could imagine that the man would then first have to answer many questions asked by a curious audience. Incidentally, it was news to us that German authorities were dealing with alleged rumors and "falsified statements". Didn't you have anything better to do back then? And: Was there an initial suspicion, and if so

yes, against whom, in order to be able to start investigations at all? Apparently yes, because in the conversation with the officer, one of us was also asked about a person who was classified as a spy working for Russia. At the time, the gentleman had drawn attention to himself with various explosive theories on contemporary history (to put it very generally), which were obviously a thorn in the side of certain people in this country.

For the sake of completeness, it should be mentioned that we too have often been suspected of such things. It was said that we worked for the Americans or the Russians, that we were leftists or rightists in disguise, etc. etc. The madness knows no bounds and we must therefore ask ourselves whether those who express such suspicions are still sane and should not finally make an appointment with a psychologist or psychiatrist.

Speaking of visitors: it happened again and again that we were unexpectedly visited by strangers. Among other things, in 2009 by two people who - so they explained at least - were envoys on behalf of the black order. These two seemed extremely knowledgeable about what we were doing, briefed us on some matters that were still unclear but of only marginal importance, and suggested that, for all our curiosity, it would be better if we finished our work would. Otherwise you can't guarantee anything. Of course, a number of other contemporaries had already expressed this wish, without our having complied with it in a single case.

During a special (early) phase of our research, we were also in contact with a media representative who reported to us that they were interested in us because at the same time as the appearance of two letters - which in terms of appearance, style and other elements seemed so as if they had been written by someone who could not have been older than 45 to 55 at the time - a person in Thuringia was suspected of having taken highly confidential information from an archive and probably passed it on. That might also explain a lot. However, we could not identify the person who allegedly committed this crime.

At this point, a few sentences on how we handle testimonies from contemporary witnesses, especially with regard to the non-naming practice that we often practice.

We have already pointed out the problem of source protection. Some of the people we interviewed always seemed very nervous during the interviews, almost as if they were suspects of a serious crime. They could only be reassured if we guaranteed them in writing that we would keep the content of the conversation to ourselves. Some old gentlemen who felt it was time to set things straight fell silent when their better halves came along, yes, in a few cases there were even ugly scenes afterwards. From time to time it also happened that after lectures people approached us who wanted to arrange an appointment with us. As a rule, nothing came of it, because if there were more than two or three days between the wish and its realization, the gentlemen had usually reconsidered the whole thing and had come to a completely different opinion. We therefore always had to proceed very quickly, carefully and discreetly, as we sensed in good time that the topic was obviously "hot".

For this reason, there is no question for us that we should change our publication practice in relation to names, especially if these names do not belong to "public figures" (a somewhat vague, because vague legal term) or to the so-called "persons of contemporary history«.

Incidentally, previous attempts to identify specific individuals and their activities during the war did not exactly win us approval. At best, family members would get in touch to find out more if they hadn't gotten very far with their own research.

Other contemporaries reacted dismissively and said that the story should be left alone, and some descendants even thought they wanted to drag us before the kadi. However, in the vast majority of cases of this type, we had more information than what we had made public, so the potential plaintiff party could never be sure what we would produce if a case did arise. A public hearing would also have been exciting and amusing for the audience. In any case, we keep our powder dry and only use it when absolutely necessary.

Problems can arise at any time. For example, we heard of a case where an author who also deals with the subject (albeit in a slightly different way) had mentioned a person in one of his books whom he identified as belonging to the SS. The family of the person concerned was not at all enthusiastic about it, did not want to accept it and threatened to sue, one of them

wanted to claim a five-digit sum. We didn't find out what became of it, but when the situation became acute, the author's publisher asked us whether we could possibly provide assistance in defending against this lawsuit. However, this was not possible for us because we did not know the person concerned.

The problem that arises for persons associated with SS research is this: not all who worked under SS direction until the end of the war were also SS members. Cases can be proven in which, for example, Reichspost employees as well as members of the Wehrmacht were assumed to be members of the SS, which often led contemporary witnesses to classify the persons concerned as belonging to the SS and later passed on this impression as certainty. This can lead to highly embarrassing situations that we have experienced ourselves, but have always been able to ward off thanks to good lawyers and additional sources that always appear in good time.

There was a case, for example, in which the descendant of a Wehrmacht officer interpreted a contemporary witness report as claiming that his father had been an officer in the SS. In his opinion, of course, that couldn't and shouldn't be the case. However, there were subtle indications that the unit in which the father served had been assigned to the SS at the end of the war. But it was particularly stupid that in the house of the gentleman, who (allegedly) had nothing to do with the SS, an SS commando had made quarters - and this was led by a very important SS officer who was known by name and who appointed one role related to a top-secret high-tech project. While the Wehrmacht moved into quarters wherever possible, the SS acted differently: They usually only moved into places where there was a building that belonged to a person they believed to be reliable and close to the system. Nothing was left to chance. In the event of a lawsuit, the question would therefore have to be clarified as to why the SS commando lived in the house in question. Since the potential plaintiffs did not want to answer, there was no further reaction on their part.

Another interesting phenomenon in this context is the Claim of numerous descendants that the father or mother whose Names we were able to find out and which can be proven to be related to the secret ones Research activities for example the SS are associated

could have never worked for the system or the black order - on the contrary, they would have worked with the resistance. Well, that may be true in a certain way, because in the meantime we have learned that even some of the "big shots" who have been described as flawless, 200 percent National Socialists and perpetrators were probably connected to this resistance. However, we have serious doubts as to whether the number of resisters was really as large as we were trying to believe.

Unfortunately, we have to find out again and again that certain people lack any backbone. Instead of standing by what was, attempts are all too often made to present things differently today. It's amazing that the Second World War lasted six long years when there were only resisters everywhere... (pardon our irony).

Incidentally, in the course of the past few years, in which we had held back from a journalistic point of view, numerous other eyewitness accounts have arrived, some of which are to be presented in a future book project together with other »finds«. There was unanimous talk of secret experiments, amazing weapon tests with sometimes horrific effects and relocation actions. We tried to follow some clues and/or do some (archival) research - with mixed results. Unfortunately, we were not able to follow up some of the clues, they are and will remain projects for the future, provided that we ourselves are not overwhelmed by the events (other people's research running in parallel).

All in all, however, it became increasingly clear to us - and this brings us back to the actual topic - that the claim that the millennium was not able to develop nuclear weapons or reactors during its twelve years of existence was one of the greatest acts of disinformation and fraud in the 20th century - to put it bluntly. The exact opposite is the case: the Americans obviously failed miserably with their Manhattan project, which was intended to develop their own nuclear weapon. If you look at the books that were written after the war on the subject of the alleged victory of the Americans in the technological race with the Germans to build the nuclear weapon, you will find that it is a wonderful (and sometimes most wondrous) (propaganda) story designed by the efficiency of the scientists and engineers working there

became. A beautiful story that those responsible could dream up at their leisure. But where was the evidence, the clear evidence for what was written? All too often they were never taught.

To give an example: In the literature there is not much convincing about American research during the Second World War concerning the effects of radioactive radiation on living beings (protozoa, plants, animals, humans), while in Germany, for example, Boris Rajewsky worked intensively with the problem was dealt with. Worse still, the first attempts by the Americans to use nuclear weapons were so amateurish in terms of protecting the participants that one could only get the impression that they did not know what they were doing (the broom, the Sorcerer's Apprentice intended to use and then got out of control sends regards). This is exactly what was to be expected if they didn't develop the technology (or parts of it) themselves, but simply took it over as booty (including the associated experts).

In the course of our research, US documents appeared years ago that supported our view of things: According to these papers, the Manhattan Project facilities provided far too little material for the planned US atomic bombs, so that even a single one could not be completed was unthinkable before 1946. But how did the Americans manage to detonate the first test and trial weapon in July 1945, which was then followed by the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August?

Did a divine miracle happen? Well, Americans, like many others, apparently still believe in it to this day. We take the liberty not to do so, and instead call for a reconsideration of what is now generally accepted as "safe knowledge" in this regard.

“You have to know the past, at least have a vague idea of it, in order to understand the present and know the future. Without knowledge of history, everything that goes on around man is absolutely incomprehensible, downright a riddle. Hence the stupid perception of the phenomena of our time on the part of the ignorant and unjudgmental crowd.”

Johannes Scherr, German cultural historian and writer (1817–1886)

»... and 100,000 Germans have to suffer.«

One of the biggest mysteries in German submarine
and high-tech history: What was U-234 supposed to transport to Japan?
Known facts and new information

The question of what was on board the German submarine U-234, which was originally bound for Japan during its last voyage, has already interested numerous questioners. This is indeed one of the most mysterious German U-boat missions, especially in view of the planned transfer of possible nuclear and other high-technology secrets from the German Reich to its ally Japan. For decades it has been discussed whether, in addition to other interesting goods and documents, there were possibly several hundred kilograms of enriched material for the Japanese nuclear (weapons) program on board the submarine.

In the explanations that follow, we mainly base ourselves on the chapter that we found in the study edition ***Hitler and the Bomb, which was only published in a small edition. What status did German nuclear research and secret weapon development really reach?*** (Rottenburg 2004) had published on the topic »U 234«. In the meantime, not only a few additions have been made, but also news that we don't want to withhold from our readers. Information that has surfaced recently even suggests, for example, that the Wunderwaffe V-3 was also on board - which, we would like to emphasize, is not the usually rumored high-pressure pump (HDP) aka »Industrious Lieschen« aka England- cannon acted. It was what the Japanese desperately needed for the Pacific War: the German nuclear weapon (possibly already mounted on a rocket). This would also make it understandable why the Americans take possession of the German submarine under all circumstances

wanted and were not willing to make any concessions.

The Type XB submarine U-234, one of the largest German submarines ever, left the port of Kristiansand in Norway on April 16, 1945.

The command of the ship had captain lieutenant Johann Heinrich Fehler.

On board were the crew, who had been reduced by eight, Luftwaffe General Ulrich Kessler (the new German Luftwaffe attaché in Tokyo) and two officers of the Japanese Imperial Army and at least nine German civilian personnel, mainly aviation

and rocket specialists from Messerschmitt and EMW (Peenemünde).

13

Note The submarine and its crew were supposed to bring around 250 tons of documents and war equipment to Japan, including a complete Me 262 jet fighter that had been dismantled into individual parts (which is why the aircraft designer Bringewald and the aircraft engineer Ruf went with them), as well as tons of construction plans and classified strategic material. There was also talk of a V-2 rocket. The material that was probably defined as the most interesting transport good a few years ago was a substance that was packed in special transport containers and labeled »U 235« and that classic historiography sometimes refers to as normal uranium ore, but mostly as uranium oxide. It should be pointed out at this point that uranium oxide is the first intermediate product that is obtained during the mining of uranium ores. The material containing uranium is separated from the rest of the rock, broken up and ground up. The uranium is then chemically separated from the residual rock and cleaned. A concentrate of 70 to 90 percent by weight uranium oxide is called yellow cake (in German: yellow cake or yellow cake), named for its yellowish appearance. Natural uranium, like Yellow Cake, consists mainly of hard-to-fissile uranium 238 and only about 0.7 percent uranium 235. Such a mixture is unusable for a nuclear weapon and, strictly speaking, the tubes should be labeled »U 238« (and not » U 235«) have meant.

The contradiction that emerges is obvious.

As Wolfgang Hirschfeld, chief radio officer on duty on the U-boat at the time, informed in his 1991 book, *Enemy Trips*, the crew of U-234 did not know what the inscription "U 235" meant. The cover story had been issued that the containers in question were originally intended to be transported on the submarine U-235.

Only later, after the surrender of the submarine and crew, was Hirschfeld clear what it was all about:

'The front tubes were lifted out of the mine shafts with a crane and placed on the quay. The uranium is searched for with Geiger counters. The newspapers write that U-234 has so much uranium on board that if it explodes, all of Portsmouth and the surrounding towns will disappear from the face of the earth. Only now do I realize what the Japanese painted on the small packages; »U 235« was the designation for the uranium. «

14

> A notice

Since Hirschfeld was not an expert in these matters, one must forgive him if he simply spoke of "uranium", because it should (at least) "Uranium oxide" may have been meant. At least that is what some general information and the German loading list suggest. However, the fact that uranium oxide is said to be able to devastate entire regions is in stark contradiction to known knowledge, which means that we must once again draw attention to the contradiction shown on the previous page. In this context, Hirschfeld's statement makes sense, among other things, if one suspects enriched uranium 235 as the content of the tubes (which would also correspond to the label »U 235«).

On May 13, 1945, several weeks after leaving Kristiansand and after the surrender of the German Wehrmacht, Lieutenant Fehler decided to surrender. To do this, he contacted Halifax, the designated port of control for the sea area in which the submarine was located. Halifax responded and set a course that would lead directly to Nova Scotia, Canada. However, it was said for a long time, incomprehensibly, that Fehler did not want to head for this port for unknown reasons and instead sailed in a southwesterly direction to set a course for a US American port.

On the one hand, it seemed strange that the German captain was apparently determined to surrender in a US port, but on the other hand that the Americans, as will be explained later, wanted the submarine absolutely, i.e. at any price, if necessary by hijacking it. They had intercepted the radio traffic with Halifax, later even disrupted it and then finally sent the destroyer **escort USS Sutton** to, if necessary, in the

to be able to intervene in the Canadian zone. This was a clear breach of Allied surrender protocol, and it is clear from this fact alone that the United States seemed to have a keen interest in what was on board U-234. The question that arises automatically, so to speak, is whether the Americans were informed about the submarine's cargo, and if so, by whom.

As a brief interjection, we may be allowed to remark that the "unknown reasons" for calling at a US port have now been identified: Lieutenant-Captain Fehler received explicit orders to surrender either to an American or to a British port. More on that later.

On May 19, 1945, U-234 sailed directly into the American port of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Americans, somewhat hesitantly at first, began examining the submarine.

An unloading document 15 › **Note** dated May 23, 1945 shows that there were ten containers on board which – according to the general opinion and according to information from the German loading list – contained uranium oxide, i.e. material that was not enriched but had already been processed. Including the containers, this part of the load weighed 560 kilograms. Curiously, the uranium oxide cargo was not mentioned in a report to the commander of the Atlantic Fleet, nor was it unloaded until July 24, 1945. 16

> A notice



U-234 as seen from the USS Sutton (Lt. Fehler standing below center of image). Source: Seaman Harry O'Brien (US National Archives/Record Group 38 [1]), Public domain

OS. DESTINA- TION NR.	LABEL & NR.	REPACKED IN LABEL & NR.	NUMBER OF BALES	HOW PACKED	WEIGHT IN KG.	TOTAL WEIGHT	CONTENTS	RECIPIENT	REMARKS	DATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	02542B	30213/1-2	30213/1/2A-B	4	PACKAGES	11.0	RECEIVERS	JAP NAVY		SEED TAINER
1	12306	ST 1704 1569/13-21	30213/2/2A-B A-C 13-17, 19-20A-M 18A-E, 21A-G	3	PACKAGES	6.5	DOCUMENTS	JAP ARMY		
1		ST 1703	A-E	103	PACKAGES	317.0	STEEL BALLS	JAP NAVY		
1		ST 6058		5	PACKAGES	8.5	DOCUMENTS	JAP ARMY		
		ST 2040		3	CASES	219.0	ARMAMENT PARTS	"		
		ST 1255	/7A-B	1	PACKAGE	6.0	PLANOSPHERICAL LENS	"		
		ST 1255		4	PACKAGES	25.4	DYES	"		
2	02063B	02063/1-20	/6-8, 10-11, 13-17, /20A-B, 12A-D, /18-19A-D K 160	39	PACKAGES	214.5	FUG X	JAP NAVY		
5		117206		1	PACKAGE	2.5	CABLE	"		
10		ST 1270	/1-10	10	CASES	560.0	URANIUM OXIDE	JAP ARMY		
1		ST 6157	/1-17	17	PACKAGES	620.5	STOCK PARTS FOR PERCUSSION CAPS	"		
		ST 1257		1	CASE	25.0	HEMOGLOBIN	"		
1		ST 1255	/1-2	2	PACKAGES	59.0	DYES	"		
1	02051	30215/1-8	/1-2, 4-7A-B-H /3A-C, 8A-B /1, 3, 6-7A-H /2, 5A-C/4A-F /6A-I /1A-E, 2A-F, 3, 4, 11 12, 14A-G, 19A-J, 9 10A-I, 6, 23-25A-H, 2A-H 13, 17A-K, 15, 18, 21A-L 15, 20, 22E-M, 77A-2 UE, AE, OE, CK, CH, AI, EI	57	PACKAGES	107.0	COILS	JAP NAVY		
1		31000/1-8		61	PACKAGES	271.5	RAW GLASS SHAP- ING RINGS	"		
1		30114/1-25								
67	020239	ST 1239/1-21	JE A-Y	260 525	PACKAGES PACKAGES	1275.0 1312.5	RAW GLASS PLASMOCHIN	JAP ARMY	/19 ERROR EQUALLY LAPSED	

Excerpt from the loading list of U-234 with the specification of the uranium oxide

Only after one of the passengers on board, Captain Gerhard Falk, was questioned did the situation suddenly change. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Kai Niersching, who was also on board, may have given the Americans an indication that Captain Falk knew the importance of the material. Falk may also have been informed that part of the U-234 payload was destined for the Japanese nuclear weapons program run by Professor Nishina.

Like Lieutenant Fehler, Niersching was granted US citizenship – which must be extremely surprising given the fact that the German U-boat drivers were enemies of the USA. What had they done to be offered such a measure? Captain Falk disappeared. His shipmates suspected he might not have survived the interrogation procedure, but it is also conceivable that his identity was changed and he went into hiding in the United States afterwards.

During our research, we noticed that, for example, in older books that reported on the German U-boat losses, the U-234, which was under the command of Kapitänleutnant Fehler, did not appear in some cases. For example, while German editions¹⁷ **Note the** the boat is listed, a German translation of an original English original exists. According to the aforementioned crew member¹⁸ **Note an irregularity** Wolfgang Hirschfeld, who was a radio operator on board U-234, the containers containing

where the alleged uranium oxide was located, like modern isotope containers. **Note** They were also proven to be lined with gold foil, which seems strange for a common uranium oxide charge for the time.

Lt. Col. John Landsdale, the Manhattan Project's chief of security, one of the highest-ranking figures in the U.S. atomic bomb development program, wrote in a 1996 article that he witnessed the delivery of the "ten canisters of uranium oxide" aboard the submarine organized. He also testified that American authorities panicked when they learned what the cargo consisted of. ²⁰ Such a reaction is extremely difficult to understand and also seems completely **A notice** exaggerated when there are actually no problems on board U-234

manageable uranium oxide should have found. Or was the panic reaction related to some other item on board?

In 2000, the same Landsdale reported in a documentary on the 21 Second German Television > A notice, that the uranium oxide on board U-234 had been enriched within the US atomic bomb program and possibly found its way into the Hiroshima bomb. Landsdale literally: "It was a gift from God."

Such a statement, given the surviving information about the American Manhattan project, is nonsense if it had been ordinary uranium oxide found on board U-234, which the US had for its own atomic bomb program - at least according to our own earlier representations - available in sufficient quantities. However, the term "God's gift" makes sense when you know that the USA was having extreme scheduling difficulties in the production of weapons-grade uranium (^{235}U) and here perhaps half a ton more or less enriched material, which already has a higher percentage which contained uranium isotope 235, got their hands on. Suddenly all appointments could be kept! (In this context it should be remembered that the Americans believed that they would not be able to complete their own weapon before 1946 at the earliest.)

Surprisingly, in an article entitled "Hot Charge," ***Der Spiegel*** also hinted that the US atomic bomb (precisely not) actually have as much material as specified rather that they were forced to "scraping together" all available stocks (which shows that post-war misrepresentations were launched by the Americans, which should make people sit up and take notice). In such a case, of course, a 560-kilogram uranium oxide charge would have been helpful, but whether this would really have justified the use of the term "God's gift" remains questionable for us.

Of course, neither the ZDF documentary nor the aforementioned report by ex-Manhattan project security chief Landsdale mentioned that what the Americans transported from board the U-234 was anything other than normal uranium oxide. But just the admission that U-234 had uranium oxide on board, that might be

used within the Manhattan Project for the Hiroshima uranium bomb was a major step forward. After all, this dismantled, if only in part, the image of the Americans' superior nuclear weapons program. The ZDF report also admitted that the German uranium was originally intended for the Japanese nuclear weapons program, which the public at least in Germany knows next to nothing about, even if a Japanese participant admitted in the already mentioned **Spiegel** report Word came, who in all seriousness claimed that at most one milligram of weapons-grade uranium could be produced per year. ²³ This assertion should be treated with extreme caution.

Newly emerging evidence suggests that Japan's nuclear weapons programs - there were two, one organized by the army, the other by the navy - were more advanced than previously thought. An article in the **Los Angeles Times** ²⁴ **Note** entitled "New evidence of Japan's effort to build a ²⁵ atomic bomb at the end of WWII" that at least shows that the Japanese were making efforts to develop a bomb. Even local historians, who have been dealing with the subject for years, were amazed at the blueprints found, which at least escaped the general destruction of documents by the Japanese government and the confiscation measures by US agencies. Since we want to examine the subject of the "Japanese atomic bomb" separately in the future, it should only be mentioned at this point that the alleged main problem of the Japanese in relation to the "bomb" was that of the missing uranium ore, so that one might have to rely on German deliveries was instructed. However, we don't think that's very credible, the topic is far too complex for that. As far as Japan is concerned, we have a similar situation to that in Germany, because there, too, a nuclear weapon is said to have been completed that was tested three days before Japan's surrender, but is said to have shown only moderate success. However, this prototype was not detonated in Japan, but in Japanese-occupied Korea, near Konan. Uranium ore is said to have been mined in the area in question. All in all, an exciting story with sometimes controversial information that shows that the truth has not yet been revealed in the land of the rising sun.

So back to the ZDF documentation mentioned above. It also showed that the ten uranium containers, along with the submarine's cargo officer, Lieutenant Pfaff, were taken to Washington to weld the cargo there. Among those present, Pfaff observed a gaunt man whose identity he only found out later: it was none other than Robert Oppenheimer, the scientific director of the American atomic bomb project!

Oppenheimer's presence makes one sit up and take notice. Was the matter of the German submarine's cargo of the highest explosive nature, justifying his coming? Or did Oppenheimer accept the arduous journey of several thousand kilometers just to look at half a ton of German uranium oxide?

We think Oppenheimer came to see something that saved his neck. If the material was highly radioactive, as was reported, it could - according to popular belief (we will come back to this later) - only be one in which uranium 235 was enriched in higher percentages, but which was produced in Germany due to the the non-existence of functioning ultracentrifuges, nuclear reactors, etc. postulated by classical historical science or the absence of systems for the production of the preliminary products, which is also repeatedly claimed, was allegedly impossible. So if the submarine U-234 had enriched uranium or processed preliminary products on board, there had to be a corresponding functioning plant somewhere in Germany, which, to put it very cautiously, would have made the step to the atomic bomb only a matter of time.

An observation by radio operator Wolfgang Hirschfeld indicates that the submarine charge was highly radioactive. He was brought back to the submarine from military prison because two American naval intelligence officers were interested in the boat's radio transmission facility. Since the Americans suspected there were booby traps everywhere at the time, they took Hirschfeld with them to be on the safe side, so that he could carry out the dismantling. While he was there, four Americans approached the front cargo containers carrying small devices, Geiger counters, he later learned. They found so much radioactive radiation that it was impossible for them to determine which tube contained the "uranium oxide," as US Navy Captain Hattan later told the German radio operator. Because the Americans because of the

Fearing to undertake the unloading, the aforementioned German lieutenant Pfaff was bailed out, who then unloaded the cargo together with another German, Peter Scholch, who also seemed to be familiar with the cargo. 25 So let's first state that the material in the tubes **radiated** very strongly. So

strong that the Americans saw the whole thing as a threat and didn't want to lend a hand themselves. It should be noted that the tubes in which the material was packed contained a gold coating attached to the inside of the container, which was intended to shield the radiation. However, this measure did not seem to be sufficient, which is surprising.

Documentary evidence exists to help us understand some of the technical specifics of U-234's cargo. In 1997, Prof.

Rafael Moreno (University of Complutense in Madrid) and US author Charles W. Stone Documents in the records of the Manhattan Project's Foreign Department at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. These documents state that the cargo was unloaded on July 24, 1945, that the containers contained processed material in the form of 77 percent pure Yellow Cake, and that much of the cargo was under the care of Major Francis J. Smith of Brooklyn Navy Yard stand. 26 › Advice These documents **mention** that the German Lieutenant Pfaff personally unloaded the gold-coated tubes and that special instructions were given not to open these containers under any circumstances, as these substances would then become dangerous.

27

> A notice

What is interesting about this information is at least that the material mentioned should be about Yellow Cake (i.e. not succinct uranium ore), i.e. a substance that has already been processed in a targeted manner, which in turn can be used, for example, in the process of manufacturing fuel elements:

»Yellow Cake is a powdered mixture of uranium compounds, so named because of its color. Approximately one kilogram of yellow cake is obtained from two tons of mined ore in uranium mills. It consists of 70 to 80 percent uranium compounds such as triuranium octoxide (U₃O₈).

ammonium or magnesium diuranate. Yellow Cake serves as the basis for further processing the uranium into fuel elements. The further processing steps depend on the reactor type in which the uranium is to be used. If enrichment is required, the yellow cake is converted in a chemical process into uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), which is crystalline under normal conditions and gaseous from 56 degrees Celsius. Otherwise it is processed into uranium dioxide or uranium metal." 28

> A notice

British nuclear engineer and author Philip Henshall has pointed out that the gold-clad tubes are used to absorb nuclear fission fragments and gamma rays in containers and other containers. After all, the absorption capacity of gold is around 600 times (!) higher than that of lead. There can only be one reason why the containers had a gold coating inside: Highly radioactive material was transported in them. The German authorities acting as senders were obviously of the opinion that this was the only way to ensure reasonably safe transport. A lead shielding was obviously unsuitable because it should have been dimensioned much stronger. If the design of the containers is taken into account in connection with the reported strong radiation, then the material on board U-234 can hardly have been yellow cake, even if the Americans stated so.

So let's reiterate: The strong (gamma) radiation of the substance was obvious and was also taken into account by the construction of the transport container. As a result, there is every indication that the material that was in the containers had already been enriched to a greater extent.

Generally speaking, the world's largest producer of uranium at the time - the Belgian Union Minière - used wooden boxes to store uranium ore and uranium oxide, which allows clear conclusions to be drawn about the transport of such materials. In addition, they do not become dangerous when opening a container in which they are located.²⁹

> A notice

In our opinion, circumstantial evidence has been provided that ten containers on board U 234 already contained, very probably even more enriched material (strong radiation!), whereby in the case of the latter

Variant the substance must have been inside a working reactor for a certain amount of time. Strictly speaking, for purely logical reasons, the Japanese military and their nuclear weapons program could only use enriched material, as numerous physicists have already pointed out. Japan was able to exploit larger uranium ore deposits in Korea, which it occupied at the time, and was therefore not dependent on such German supplies.

³⁰ **> Note** The American researcher Sidney Trevethan therefore comes to the logical-sounding conclusion:

“The fundamentally general opinion of science is now confirmed. The problem is that this otherwise minor technical circumstance means something is missing in the official writings of German nuclear science. [...] If the cargo of U-234 was highly radioactive, Germany must have had at least one working reactor (or a special cyclotron) that worked for many months (that is, since early 1944, if not as early as 1943)!”

³¹ **> A notice**

Now skeptics, who ignore the problem of the reported strong radiation and the special design of the transport cask, could object that if "only" yellow cake was found in the U-234 casks, the German reactor theory is far from proven. However, it has to be said that even the presence of such preliminary products should make one sit up and take notice, because only if they could be processed further - for example if they migrated in a reactor - would their production make any sense at all. What should the German Reich do with processed uranium compounds that could not have been used anywhere else? It goes against the laws of logic to assume that preliminary products such as Yellow Cake were manufactured only to be stockpiled afterwards - especially during a war that demanded the sensible use of existing resources and energies under penalty of perishing! No, something is wrong here - and these discrepancies are due to the secrecy of the Americans, who to this day cannot or do not want to admit that the Germans were obviously further ahead than themselves in the field of nuclear physics applications.

Although the evidence presented above is compelling and therefore requires no further arguments, the conclusions are ultimately so surprising that one is almost automatically tempted to find further and supporting circumstantial evidence or documents to further substantiate what has been established.

In the following considerations we follow the researcher Sidney Trevethan, who in his analysis entitled ***The Controversial Cargo of U 234*** has made some comprehensive, if not always completely correct, because now outdated considerations, which should nevertheless be of general interest. Trevethan was - like us - from the outset of the opinion that the "U 235" on board U-234 must have been a rather unusual substance, possibly also the uranium isotope U 235 necessary for the operation of a uranium nuclear fission weapon. If we » possibly«, then there is a reason for this: So far, all researchers connected with the topic have only ever discussed the option that uranium ore, uranium oxide or yellow cake or higher-enriched uranium 235 was transported in the belly of U-234. But perhaps there was something else that we will discuss a few paragraphs further, that even the US nuclear experts were unaware of at the time, which is why they called the substance they found in terms they were familiar with, but actually wrong were in relation to what lay ahead.

Regardless of this reference to another option that will still be discussed, it seems more than curious in the overall context that after more than 50 years - despite an automatic termination of the US secrecy regulations, as regulated by the relevant law - some agree on U -234 related documents have still not been released.

As early as 1985, the American journalist Robert K. Wilcox attempted to shed some light on the matter by making inquiries to the government authorities. Unsuccessfully, however, as he writes on page 159 of his book ***Japan's Secret War*** :

'Inquiries to the government authorities yielded nothing. It is as if this incident never happened, as if U-boat 234, its significant passengers and important cargo never arrived.'

British author Philip Henshall confirmed Wilcox's experience:

the fact that in the US many official documents are sealed, despite official secrecy." 32

> A notice

In essence, the US Freedom of Information Act, as interpreted by US courts, requires that disclosure of information should be for the benefit of disclosure. A repeal of the law should be interpreted more narrowly. But there are exceptions, which are justified in particular with special secrecy measures and a threat to the national security interests of the USA. If essential documents in connection with U-234 and its cargo are kept secret to this day, then what was on board must have been something extremely extraordinary - in our opinion, proof of the existence of a functioning German nuclear reactor since 1943 or 1944 at the latest! Or something that indicates the use of a technology whose application is disputed to this day, but ultimately led to the material for a "bomb." But it could also be that the secrecy does not relate so much to the 560-kilogram load discussed so far, but to something much more crucial.

In the whole discussion about uranium ore, uranium oxide or uranium 235, one should now take another short pause and ask whether the real reason for the secrecy might have had something to do with something else that was on board and up to now was not considered. Of course, as you can imagine, there is a special reason for our inserted question: a few years ago, by chance, we were able to acquire the diary of a U-234 crew member, which contains some interesting information that will be presented below. We ask our readers at this point not to make the mistake - as almost all U-234 researchers have made believe that the interest of the US authorities could have been solely focused on the cargo in the ten (radiating) containers. There was probably an entirely different reason that was making her panic - and that reason didn't even have to have appeared on the loading list because of its importance.

Before we turn to this special part of the load, a few sentences should be said about American secrecy and the various assumptions about what could have been in the tubes marked "U 235", which were discussed by several authors dealing with the subject.

In general, it can be stated that the lifting of secrecy in relation to US documents, which sometimes have to do with the topic of "nuclear research" in the broadest sense, has hardly taken place to date.

For example, to our knowledge, all documents relating to the design and construction of the so-called Los Alamos bomb are classified, as is the history of the US Air Force's atomic energy program (1943-1953) and the so-called MAGIC radio message, in which it about the German U-234.

Such secrecy seems incomprehensible today, since nuclear weapons technology has improved significantly over the past few decades. In fact, one would have to expect that if the history of nuclear weapons development is really true, all related information should long since be out of date and thus part of public knowledge. But that is not the case, as one can easily see. So there must be something that would cause the US establishment enormous stomach ache if exposed to the public, and which rightly carries the status of information endangering US national security. We will have something to offer as a possible solution to this as well. Key word: the application of uranium 233, another uranium isotope, on a much larger scale than has been communicated so far.

Despite this, very few people today know that Japan could have done a great deal with the U-234 cargo. The American historian Don Oberdorfer stated a few years ago: "During the Second World War, Japan vigorously pursued a nuclear weapons **program** ." Sonne detonated an operational nuclear weapon immediately ³³ **Nagasaki**, which was an indication of his position and the **Spiegel** report mentioned above. (This means, even with a cautious interpretation of the facts, that under

Taking into account the known exchange of information between the Axis powers, it must be assumed that Germany, of course, also knew about the practical functioning of such a weapon.)

The most widely held theory today about the purpose of the nuclear cargo aboard the U-234 is that it was ultimately intended as explosives for a nuclear fission bomb. Nuclear fission bombs can officially be made using three different fuels: uranium 233 (^{233}U), uranium 235 (^{235}U) or plutonium 239 (^{239}Pu).

Uranium-233, which does not occur in nature, is indeed an excellent reactor fuel, but has apparently never been successfully used in a nuclear weapon - at least according to official statements (which we are notoriously not) are to be believed. In any case, the US Army claims that it did not have any success when it decided to produce nuclear warheads based on ^{233}U . Uranium-233 can only be produced by converting thorium as a feedstock in the presence of neutron radiation, which is usually done in a reactor. In order to use it as fuel for an atomic bomb, ^{233}U must be chemically split off from thorium (^{232}Th). However, this chemical fission process is more expensive than producing ^{233}U physically. There is said to be no indication, at least according to official opinion, that the Third Reich had any interest in converters, breeder reactors or other neutron acceleration technologies related to the production of ^{233}U . Research on chemical separation (thorium from uranium 233) has also allegedly not become known. In addition, according to the opinion of the researchers interested in the U-234 story, the "uranium oxide" containers on board the U-boat - according to the report of the eyewitness Hirschfeld - clearly bore the designation "U 235", which on the one hand seems logical, but doesn't necessarily mean anything in our opinion.

According to the researchers, another crucial factor is that ^{233}U is not dangerously radioactive. Thus, when assessing the known facts, it can be assumed that U-234 did not transport any uranium 233

...

Right, when assessing the known facts! But there are new ones

Evidence and hints that call this conclusion into question or – to put it another way – put it into perspective:

For some time, rumors have been discussed in usually well-informed circles, according to which at the end of the 1930s a German company, which was one of the top five major German industries at the time, began installing a reactor underground in Thuringia in the Ohrdruf area, which worked on the basis of thorium and should produce the uranium isotope 233 (it has nothing to do with the reactor of 1937 in the Arnstadt area). There has been much debate about the usefulness, the technical problems, and the supposed "impossibility" of uranium-233 nuclear weapons - it has often been claimed that if such a method were as simple as many claim it would be to use conventional nuclear weapons with uranium-235 or plutonium-239 "fuels" is pointless. This line of argument is flawed, especially when there are secret service, military or even scientific-technical reasons for making such a procedure (233U deployment) appear difficult, time-consuming or otherwise complicated.

A few years ago, a security advisory insider told us that the US did indeed fuel a large number of its nuclear weapons with uranium-233. However, that is a state secret.

Now we know that not exactly inconsiderable amounts of ores containing thorium (monazite sands) were found in Germany at the end of the war by the Allies. To date, no plausible explanation has been given as to what this material should be used for - unless one accepts the manufacture of radioactive toothpaste as such. (The phrase "bright smile" would then have had a double meaning.) Thorium is more common than uranium and offers some other advantages to make it preferable to uranium. Disadvantage: The production of 233U also produces certain amounts of uranium 232 and other products, almost all of which are hard gamma emitters, i.e. they produce strong and dangerous radiation!

Which is why it is believed today that the associated technology must be operated in a similarly complex manner as that of uranium-235 enrichment (separation of unwanted by-products, radiation protection, etc.). As a civilian, you will certainly not get an all-encompassing and, above all, truthful answer on the subject, but what puzzles us

was the fact that the material, referred to as uranium oxide and being transported on U-234, was evidently highly radiating. As we have already emphasized several times, it cannot have been "normal" uranium oxide/yellow cake. So only the variant ^{235}U (the generally discussed enriched uranium isotope) remains - or the possibility we have shown that something was on board that the Americans did not even recognize for what it was: uranium 233 including the particularly strongly radiating by-products !

Certainly, the question arises as to whether a uranium-233 charge could have gone into the Manhattan Project. Landsdale said so. But he gave no details. He only reported that the process had passed through his desk; what actually happened to the special cargo of the German submarine by the scientists and engineers responsible for the Manhattan project is perhaps one of those secrets that are still protected by the United States of America today. Incidentally, the uranium isotope 233 on board U-234 would also fully explain why the US continues to keep secret almost all information related to the final stages of the manufacture of its nuclear weapons.

In any case, we think that one should think about this new, certainly hypothetical variant of an explanation for the mystery of the gold-coated tubes and their contents. There may finally be a light at the end of the tunnel.

In order to complete the confusion, we want to pursue the question of whether the radiating material could have been uranium 235 at all. The already mentioned author Sydney Trevethan thinks in his analysis that this variant is ultimately improbable. He states the following about it:

"This theory has at least the merit of being considered as bomb fuel for the Japanese nuclear weapons program. It also matches the 'U 235' markings placed on the uranium oxide containers by Shoshi and Tomonaga. Furthermore, there really must have been some ^{235}U in the cargo, even if it was just natural uranium oxide. A small amount of natural uranium (0.71 percent) is ^{235}U , most of the remainder is ^{238}U , and only a trace is ^{234}U . For all of these reasons, the most common theory is about the

The intended purpose for the uranium oxide cargo on board the U-234 was that it was to be fuel for an atomic bomb. If the official version that the cargo is plain uranium oxide is correct, then there is not enough ^{235}U in half a ton for the first generation [sic!] of nuclear weapons. The total amount of uranium in the U-234's cargo, if it were only 77 percent natural uranium oxide, then does not exceed 2.73 kilograms. If this fuel was intended for use in an atomic bomb, the uranium-235 would have had to be physically split from the uranium-238 after the uranium was chemically separated from the other substances. This would have required Japan to have the industrial capability and handling of the fission technology and the time required for the fission process. Furthermore, it must be mentioned that at the end of the process about 0.2 percent of the original uranium would still be ^{235}U (that is, the process is not very efficient and it cannot fission all of the ^{235}U material). This means that the maximum amount of ^{235}U in the U-234's cargo that could actually be fissioned did not exceed two kilograms. While a critical mass of ^{235}U with a uranium nucleus in a weapon mechanism is 15 kilograms, more than one critical mass is required for a functioning nuclear bomb. There is evidence that the Japanese either copied the American little boy concept or independently adapted a similar configuration. In this configuration, four critical masses, or 60 kilograms, are required for a single bomb. A realistic plan to use ^{235}U fuel for a bombing campaign would require as much as 60 kilograms (for two bombs) for at least one weapon to be fired at an enemy target. There is not enough nuclear fission fuel when the cargo is natural uranium oxide. If the cargo was really hot (that is: radiant), then there was less ^{235}U fuel! [Some of the ^{235}U atoms would have been hit by neutrons, causing a nuclear reaction.] What if all the uranium present was uranium-235? This is literally impossible: you can never achieve 100 percent enrichment. But 89 percent enriched ^{235}U fuel was u

Mechanism used from the Little Boy Bomb. Theoretically, the uranium oxide could have been enriched by up to 90 percent in ^{235}U . But that would only have been possible if the Germans had had the industrial capacity to split over a sufficient period of time. And the end product wouldn't be particularly radioactive with gamma rays. In that case (given the unlikely German possibility of enrichment) they would not have wanted to contaminate this very expensive fuel with other radioactive material. But this branch of the analysis considers the case where the cargo was assumed to be hot (that is, not natural uranium oxide). So the whole idea that it could be highly enriched ^{235}U as an atomic bomb fuel falls away because of internal contradictions found in this concept. The U-234 cargo was not uranium-235 nuclear fuel."

This is where Trevethan is wrong. He is correct in assuming that the cargo of U-234 was probably not highly enriched uranium 235. However, we believe that it was at least moderately enriched material of this type (let's disregard the uranium-233 hypothesis at this point). Trevethan's assertion that it was never possible to achieve one or two times the critical mass for a uranium-235 bomb from the 500 kilograms of "uranium oxide" is only correct if it is assumed that the construction of the "bomb" was known American procedure (better: the procedure attributed to the Americans) was used, which devoured an enormous amount of valuable material. However, we have already been able to show in our books, which have been published since 2001, that the Germans were highly likely to detonate subcritical masses and were already using a process that was only used with the so-called second generation nuclear weapons (the Americans and Russians). Under this new perspective, the internal contradictions mentioned by Trevethan disappear almost completely, so that it can be assumed that what was written on the containers could also have been in them: enriched uranium 235! (As I said: we disregard the uranium-233 hypothesis here.)

Sydney Trevethan also draws on the possibility in his analysis

Consider that the mysterious cargo of the U-boat 234 consisted of plutonium as fuel for nuclear weapons. The advantage of this theory is that when uranium oxide is fed into a reactor (or into a special cyclotron), much of the uranium-238 material is converted into plutonium. This is also the main bomb fuel considered by the Germans for a nuclear weapon. The German nuclear experts believed that physically separating ^{235}U from ^{238}U would be much more expensive and difficult than converting ^{238}U to ^{239}Pu and then chemically separating ^{239}Pu from ^{238}U . They were right in that view. In fact, the process of turning ^{238}U into plutonium produces several different isotopes of plutonium. The most common is ^{239}Pu , a good fission fuel. But if ^{239}Pu stays in the neutron flux, some atoms will capture a neutron and become ^{240}Pu . The longer the production material stays in the reactor, the greater the proportion of ^{240}Pu (and higher plutonium isotopes such as ^{241}Pu) that is produced.

Because it is not economical to physically separate plutonium isotopes, the only practical way to ensure that the amount of bad plutonium-240 material remains small is to limit the time that the production material remains in the reactor. In the 1940s, the United States kept production material in the reactor for 100 days before removing it. When plutonium production officially ended in the 1980s, the US kept the production material in the reactor for about six months. This six months roughly represents the upper limit of time: if the production material is left in the reactor longer, the product can no longer be used as nuclear fission fuel for atomic bombs because there is too much "bad" plutonium 240 in it.

500 kilograms of uranium oxide with a purity of 77 percent (i.e. yellow cake) contains less than 375 kilograms of ^{238}U . If this uranium-238 were fed into a reactor in the maximum possible time to produce plutonium fission fuel for atomic bombs (about 180 days), less than one-sixth of a kilogram of ^{239}Pu would be present (along with about ten grams of ^{240}Pu). This is the maximum amount of plutonium for a bomb that could have been made from the U-234's cargo. The critical mass of an atomic bomb with a thick uranium core is about five kilograms, as Trevethan know

where this value is (also) not undisputed.

Another problem is that the plutonium in the uranium oxide that was irradiated would have had to be chemically fissioned on an industrial scale before it could be used as bomb fuel. There is no evidence that the Japanese ever studied this process, or that a plutonium fission process was available in 1945, according to Sydney Trevethan. He concludes from this that the cargo of the German U 234 cannot have been fuel for a plutonium atomic bomb. But here, too, he assumes critical masses, which are valid according to the traditional "wisdoms", but which, in our opinion, appear completely outdated.

given that of us

Given that Trevethan arrives at the wrong conclusions, it is not surprising that within his analysis he seeks - in our opinion unnecessary - alternatives to explain the cargo on board U-234.

For example, he quotes historian Joseph Mark Scalia, who theorizes that the uranium oxide on board U-234 was intended for the Japanese Navy, for experiments in nuclear propulsion for submarines. This theory certainly has some merits in that both Germany and Japan were interested in nuclear-powered submarines. The German armaments minister, Albert Speer, reports in his memoirs that he authorized the development of an energy-producing uranium motor for propulsion machinery because the Navy, among others, was interested in using such systems in its submarines.

As interesting as the propulsion reactor theory may seem at first glance, insurmountable problems ultimately arise, because the amount of uranium oxide on board U-234 would by no means have been sufficient for the operation of such an energy supplier. The amount of fuel required for a propulsion reactor depends on many factors, not the least of which is the amount of power required. Usually more than 100 kilograms of substance ^{235}U have to be made available for the successful operation of a small propulsion reactor. If the U-234's cargo was very radioactive, then the intended reactor fuel could also be a combination of uranium-235 and plutonium-239

have been. (The process of converting uranium-235 to plutonium-239 produces many radioisotopes, which would explain why the product was "hot".) Again, the expected amount of reactor fuel remains well below that required for the successful operation of a propulsion reactor. So the U-234's cargo must have been intended for something else.

British author and nuclear engineer Philip Henshall also addressed the problem of U-234's charge. In his 1995 book ***Vengeance***, he presented his hypothesis, which, as we shall see shortly, assumed that Germany could not produce a nuclear fission weapon but took a different route:

"Nuclear technology had fallen too far behind for a workable nuclear bomb, but there was another option. Far quicker, and technically achievable, was the production of radioactive material that could be spread over an enemy city [...] If this single, one-time shipment of German radioactive material had been transported to Japan in time, there would have been one last chance, the to stop the USA and end the war [...].«

Could the U-234's cargo have been intended as radioactive material for use in radiological bombs? Absolutely. There are several indications that high-ranking Allied military officials feared a German attack with radiological weapons. For example, General Leslie R.

Groves, the military director of the Manhattan Project, wrote a memorandum to the Supreme Commander of the American Armed Forces, General George C. Marshall, on March 22, 1944, stating:

"Radioactive material is an extremely effective means of contamination. It is known to the Germans, can be produced by them and can be used as a military weapon. This material can be used without any warning to combat the Allied invasion of the western European coast. The opinion of those most familiar with the potential of this material is to say that it is unsuitable for use, but a serious situation would arise should any unit of the invading army encounter the terrible

be exposed to the effects of the radioactive material.« 34

> A notice

There is some evidence that the Germans designed radioactive weapons. For example, Philip Henshall, as he relates in his book **Vengeance**, found a number of designs and other documents in British archives that appear to be V-2 rockets modified to carry radioactive warheads in an additional midsection. The authors researching German nuclear research, Geoffrey Brooks and Friedrich Georg, support this assumption.

So if the "uranium oxide" on board U-234 was "hot," it could have been used for the purpose of making a radiological weapon. Irradiated uranium oxide produces countless radioactive isotopes. There would be those of plutonium, iodine, cesium, strontium and ruthenium and other elements. Also, other substances (cobalt, for example) could be mixed with the uranium oxide, making it radioactive as well. In the event of an operation, this material could then be introduced within a radiological bomb and distributed over large areas using a special explosive charge, with the result that many people would die in the affected area.

Thus, since evidence that U-boat 234's cargo was "hot" is compelling, the circumstances suggest that the "uranium oxide" on board may have been intended for use in radiological weapons. However, the material may also have been planned for a nuclear fission weapon with a subcritical charge, as we must again emphasize.

As I said: Philip Henshall assumes in his book **Vengeance** that the cargo on board U-234 was intended for what he believed to be a German radiological weapon. He cites an emergency plan personally initiated by Himmler:

»[...] the formal instructions came from the State Department and from Dr. Karl Ritter, Ambassador for Special Tasks in the Foreign Ministry. Details were completed on December 28, 1944. This last movement was in the East: Japan. If the use of the Wunderwaffe in Europe was unacceptable [because of the issue of retaliation], the only other option was Japan.»

It is interesting that Henshall found a clear indication that the

suggested the planned use of a miracle weapon. So she had to be done. However, the German leadership (or part of it, we believe) had reservations about using the weapon on the European continent for fear of retaliation - not without reason, as we will show in a moment. Therefore, in an emergency, it should be brought to Japan in order to possibly have a decisive effect on the war in the Pacific.

The only question is whether the term Wunderwaffe can be applied to a radiological bomb, which we personally don't think is realistic, or to a nuclear fission weapon. Unfortunately, we don't find out anything about this, so the interpretation must remain open.

In any case, U-234 was transporting something that was highly unusual. Based on the analysis presented, it was "hot" radioactive material that we felt should be used for either a radiological or nuclear fission weapon, favoring the latter. Although Sydney Trevethan concludes that the cargo on board U-234 could also have been used for certain scientific experiments, we consider this unlikely. Trevethan is partly based on false assumptions (as we have shown), which must then also lead to false conclusions. In our opinion, there is much to suggest that the material on board U-234 must have been in a functioning German reactor for some time. This fact is undeniable and also explains why the US administration has refused to release the relevant documents to this day – because then the entire system of disinformation about the achievements of German nuclear research would collapse!

In the whole, admittedly sometimes confusing discussion about the significance of the several hundred kilograms of "uranium oxide", it must not be forgotten that there were a large number of other German high-tech developments on board U-234, which could certainly be even more important than the material that has been considered so far. Oddly enough, to date, almost no one has attempted to find out what it was about. Only Ernst Otto Remer - yes, the Remer who, as a major in the Berlin guard battalion, was involved in the suppression of the putsch of the German resistance against Hitler in 1944 - informed in his book ***Conspiracy and Treason about Hitler*** on pages 264 and 265 in general terms that since more must have been of enormous importance. He

quoted the report of an (unfortunately unnamed) U-234 crew member who said, among other things:

"The American officers and officials who subsequently questioned us were extremely dismayed at the contents of our submarine. They reproached us that neither of us seemed to be able to estimate how valuable our cargo had been. At the end of July 1945, the head of the investigative team, based on micrographs and the testimony of our technicians, finally explained our submarine's power plants, technical facilities and developments."

Fortunately, we are at least able to begin to clarify this statement, as we had the chance to acquire the diary of a U-234 crew member, Otto K., by chance. This diary contains entries on the most important events on board the U-boat as well as those relating to purely personal matters, such as letters to family members. In addition, there are some photos in it which - we can only make assumptions here due to the lack of labels - possibly show crew members of the U-234 or fellow sufferers who met in captivity.

The entries concerning the last voyage of U-234 begin on April 24. March 1945 and first deal with the most important crew members as well as with the guests on board. In the further course, Otto K. mentions conversion measures that were carried out by the Germania shipyard. In the process, the mine shafts (the submarine had been designed as a minelayer) were torn out and cargo holds were installed instead - which also refutes the skeptics who often claimed that the transport of larger equipment was not possible due to the design of the submarine. Otto K. continues (we quote the entry in the original wording):

"In Kiel, tin and mercury were loaded into pressure bottles. Large pressure-resistant bottles and containers, constructions from V-1 to V-3, a recoil fighter, the latest weapons, etc. were also stored in the holds."

We were immediately electrified by the term »V-3«. The fact that a Messerschmitt 262 jet aircraft was on board in disassembled form had already been reported, as had the presence of a V-2. But the statement that a V-3 was being loaded was new.

The question arises almost automatically: what is to be understood by the term "V-3"? Well, answering this question is not as easy as it first appears. One has to distinguish between what affects the general public and what a special circle of people around SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler knew the difference. We only found out about this relatively recently. The V-3 was presented in the documents of the Allies, but also in some testimonies (by no means in all) as a further developed rocket, as a kind of successor to the V-2. But there were also cases where the V-3 was described as an improved and more powerful V-1. In addition, of course, there was the assertion that a V-3 meant the high-pressure pump (HDP; aka "Busy Lieschen"). Our own interpretation was also up until about four years ago: a V-2 successor. However, none of this seems right. Those who knew about SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler were informed that the designation V-3 was reserved for the German nuclear weapon. Ergo, the successor to the rocket that hid behind the propaganda designation V-2 was the V-4. (Incidentally, there is an interesting document in which this view of things is fully confirmed, which we will show in the future.) Those who couldn't cope with the confusion (because they didn't see through it) had their own logic: the V-1 flying bomb was followed by the well-known V-2 rocket - and then the V-3 and the V-4 had to come as further rockets. This logic also seemed understandable to everyone working on the topic, which is why they generally adopted it. We did the same until we were informed more precisely.

Das U.-Boot selbst welches die No. U-234 führt, - das größte Boot das im diesem Kriege von Deutschland gebaut wurde - hat eine Wasserverdrängung von 1600 BRT. 61
 Ursprünglich sollte es als Minenleger operieren. Wurde dann von der Germania-Werft, welche das Boot auch 1943 gebaut hatte, umgebaut. Die Minenschächte wurden rausgerissen und Laderäume eingebaut. 61
 Im Kiel wurde in Druckflaschen Zinn u. Quecksilber verladen. In den Laderäumen wurde, ebenfalls in große druckfeste Flaschen und Behälter, Konstruktionen von V-1 bis V-3, ein Rückstapjäger, neueste Waffen usw. gelagert. 61
 Das Boot selbst war mit dem neusten techn. Einrichtung versehen. Die besten Horchanlagen, Schnorchel usw. An Waffen führte das Boot mit: eine 3,4 cm Doppel Lafette, zwei 2 cm Doppel Lafetten, zwei Torpedorohre im Heck, 7 Torpede - darunter zwei T5. 61

The page from the diary that reports on the conversion work on U 234 as well as on some of the items that came on board and were destined for Japan: pressure bottles for tin (?) and mercury, the V-1 to V-3, a recoil fighter (Messerschmitt Me-262) and other newest weapons.

For our observations on the V-3 on board the submarine U-234, we assume that the German crew was probably unaware of the subtleties of Kammler's information policy. In any case, the V-3 shipped into the hold was mentioned as such, without anyone knowing exactly what it was about. In any case, the existence of such a new second-generation (miracle) weapon system would have caused panic among the relevant US authorities - and a very reasonable one at that!!!

Imagine if the Americans had found one or more German nuclear weapons originally intended for Japan on board the submarine. Shouldn't all the alarm bells be ringing right away? If you paint the corresponding scenario – speculatively – then in this case a worst-case scenario had occurred. It was now definitely known that the Germans had the "bomb", but nothing was known about their total number or when and where they would be used. The only reaction that would follow such a statement can be summed up in one word: PANIC.

Incidentally, it should be added that the two Japanese military officers who ended their lives by suicide carried special items in their diplomatic bags, namely in heavy briefcases. Years ago, we pointed out that we had statements in this regard, according to which a crew member who was closely associated with radio operator Hirschfeld told family members after the war that there had been a mini nuclear weapon in each of the two briefcases. After the suicide of the two Japanese and their burial at sea, the two suitcases also went overboard – as did secret documents that should not be given to the enemy. Hirschfeld did not mention anything about this in his book, or only so much that the Japanese expressed the wish before their deaths that their diplomatic luggage should be dumped in the sea.

As for the large "remainder" of the scientific and technical cargo on board U-234, this remains in the dark. It is astonishing that no one has attempted to shed light on this darkness until now.

If Remer's reference quoted above, which came from a crew member of the submarine considered here, is correct, there must have been things on board that made the Americans go insane. How else would they have come to the conclusion that the Germans were "100 years ahead" of them in some areas?! In any case, we believe that the United States of America has every reason to keep much of what was found on board under wraps to this day.

If it were released, the establishment there would be embarrassed to the core.

The fact that the Americans were extremely interested in the boat has already been emphasized several times. The description "extremely great interest"

probably only inadequately reflects that they wanted the submarine at any price. After all, they were trying to prevent the submarine from going to Canada. They were ready to use any conceivable means to do so. They left only one option open: the trip to Great Britain, knowing full well that they had partners there who were just as wired as themselves.

On May 21, according to the diary mentioned, a direct radio message from the Allies was sent to U-234 via Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, the last head of state of the German Reich, which also explains why Kapitänleutnant Fehler later called at a US port:

'Give location immediately. Call at an English or American port. It is forbidden to call at Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark or any other country. Go to England or America at once.'

On May 22 another radio message arrived (again via Dönitz), which became even clearer:

"U-234, Commander Lieutenant Hein Fehler. – Report immediately and provide location. – Call at an English or American port. - If you do not surrender within 24 hours, you will be pronounced a privateer and 100,000 Germans will have to suffer. – It is forbidden to damage or destroy the boat. «

Lieutenant Captain mistake explained, the diary goes on,

"In front of the entire crew and the passengers, the radio message and the situation. Our future fate was freely debated. After initial disagreements, it was decided to go to America. During the debate, General Kessler asked to go to Argentina. Almost all of the married couples wanted to go to England. Then another suggestion, go to a desert island. There was no point in going on to Japan, as we had already picked up a radio message from Admiral Tojo: Diplomatic relations with Germany have been severed. – The Germans in Japan are interned. – The German bases are withdrawn. The next step in our destiny was: go to America. «

One can debate for a long time whether it was sensible to steer towards the USA. But let's not forget: the radio message that came in on May 22 unmistakably threatened that if the instructions were not followed, 100,000 Germans would suffer. Without wanting to overvalue this message, Fehler must have understood it, after all, the German people were in the hands of the victors, i.e. in captivity. And what the Western Allies did to Germans in their zones of occupation, the latter were to find out. Just think of the horrible conditions in the Rhine meadow camps, which claimed countless victims, whose number is being reduced more and more by the politically correct establishment historians who have been trying to gloss over the crimes of the victors for years, that is, to downplay them. The question arises: if the Allies threatened to make 100,000 Germans suffer, what on earth must really have been on board U-234 that mattered? Answer: Certainly not just what was later claimed: uranium oxide! Rather, it was about something that must be rated far more important than the subject that sparked a decades-long debate that has not yet ended.

22. Mai:
Funkspruch an U"-234
Von den Az ... über Großadmiral
Dönitz: 61
U"-234, Kmdt. - Kptl. Hein Fehler. -
Sofort melden und Standort angeben. -
- Einen engl. - oder amerik. Hafen anlaufen -
- Wenn Sie sich nicht innerhalb 24 Std. stellen,
werden sie als Freibeuter ausgesprochen
und 100 000 Deutsche müssen darunter
leiden. - - Es ist verboten das Boot
zu beschädigen oder zu vernichten. - 61

The diary page containing the information that U-234 had to go to an English or American port, otherwise the U-boat would be "declared a privateer and 100,000 Germans" would have to suffer.

We pointed out in this chapter that there is allegedly no evidence that the German Reich was involved in the development or operation of breeder reactors during World War II, for example, which can ultimately be used to produce uranium-233.

However, there is something about the U-Boot 234 that makes you sit up and take a closer look.

If you look at the discussions about the reactor technology attributed to Germany at the time, you can see that almost all representations on this topic assume that only a heavy-water-moderated reactor was the goal of German considerations, because a system that used graphite as a moderator was allegedly at the purity of this

Substance that one was not able to achieve failed. It will be shown in a later presentation that the Germans, after a brief irritation, recognized their mistake and backed exactly this system.

However, there must have been further developments in this regard, and we are now firmly convinced that breeder reactors were also operated in this country during the Second World War (one of these was probably buried near Ohrdruf), since in addition to generating energy they offer the Possibility to produce plutonium 239 or uranium 233 for a "bomb". While reading the book **Schlaglicht Atom. Events, facts, connections**, the third edition of which was published in 1973 by the GDR military publishing house and whose author was Percy Stulz, we came across the term "fast breeder" on page 472 about 15 years ago, which was explained as follows (emphasis added by the authors):

"Nuclear reactor that produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes and operates without a moderator. The regulation takes place by shifting a neutron reflector or by different amounts of fuel.

Liquid metal (sodium or potassium) or a mixture of helium and water vapor serve as a coolant.«

We can admit it with a clear conscience: when we first read this book, the reference to the fast breeder breeder and cooling by liquid metal was ignored. It was only when the subject of the "U-234" was discussed again years later in a different context that one of us remembered this tip, whereupon the penny dropped: didn't this German submarine also have a liquid metal on board – mercury?

Before we follow this trail further, two explanations should be given topic »breeder reactor«, as found on the internet, find attention (emphasis added by the authors):

"Breeder reactor, fast breeder, a type of reactor used both for the production of energy by nuclear fission and for the conversion of part of the uranium 238 into fissile plutonium 239, the so-called breeder. The core of the breeder reactor consists of two zones, in the inner one, which contains the fuel rods with a mixture of UO₂ and PuO₂, the nuclear fissions take place, while in a surrounding mantle made

UO₂, the breeding zone, ²³⁸U is converted to ²³⁹Pu. In order to achieve a breeding ratio greater than one, the reactor must be operated with fast neutrons, in contrast to conventional light water reactors; therefore, no substances of low atomic mass may be present in the reactor core; the breeder reactor also works without a moderator. For the same reason, but also because of the low thermal conductivity, liquid sodium is used as the coolant rather than water. Because of the small gap cross-section of the fast

The fissile material must be highly enriched with neutrons. «³⁵ > A notice

“Another type of breeder reactor could breed uranium-233 from thorium-232. In this case, fast neutrons are not necessarily needed; thus the reactor can be of relatively conventional design. A similar project has been pursued for a long time (although with little success) in India, which has little uranium but significant thorium reserves. (The global thorium reserves are also far greater than the uranium reserves.) One difficulty with this approach is that the uranium 233 is contaminated with some uranium 232, which emits hard gamma radiation in the course of its decay chain and is therefore difficult to shield. Because of this, this material is difficult to handle.

[...]

On the other hand, suitably built and operated breeder reactors could significantly reduce the problem of final disposal of radioactive waste because long-lived transuranic elements could be decomposed with it.

The radiation from the waste would then be relatively low after just a few centuries, while it remains high for a much longer time in the light water reactors that are common today. It would even be conceivable to use breeder reactors for the transmutation of waste from light water reactors in order to reduce their long-term hazard potential. « 36 > A notice

If you look at the passages we have highlighted in bold in the quotations and put them in connection with the material that was transported in the U-234 tubes, you get the impression that this substance, known as “uranium oxide”, is intended for a breeder reactor was or even came from such. We were electrified by this hypothesis, especially since this type of reactor was already in use in the 1940s – only on the part of the USA, like it

officially means – was developed. 37 › **Note** For us, however, this focus on the United States did not seem credible, since we had received information from contemporary witnesses years ago that the Manhattan project had been observed by infiltrated German agents throughout its entire duration. They had reported regularly on the state of affairs after Germany, so that the local experts were certainly informed about the reactor types favored by the Americans and, if necessary, were able to derive measures for their own work from them.

Because of this suspicion, we now also dealt with the mercury that had been dumped on board U-234 and was to go to Japan. Mercury is a substance with interesting properties and was supplied by Germany in not inconsiderable quantities to its ally Japan during the Second World War, where it was used, among other things, in the manufacture of explosives, bombs and ammunition. However, what surprised us about the strictly secret U-boat operations at the end of the war were the quantities that were sent on the journey: According to the website www.deutsches-u-boot-museum.com, the U-234 we dealt with in this chapter transported 24.1 tons, U-859 at least 32 tons and U-864 more than 60 tons of the liquid metal. In addition, other German U-boats are suspected of having transported tons of mercury, although it must be taken into account that some of the missions failed. 38

> A notice

It was clear to us that these U-boat operations, which were carried out in great secrecy, primarily transported material and documents that were intended to give Japan a strategic advantage in the Pacific War. Consequently, there had to be a connection between mercury and nuclear technology in general and reactor technology in particular. And indeed, it existed, because during our research we came across the following interesting clues:

- The first fast breeder-type nuclear reactors were cooled with mercury - for example the Clementine reactor at Los Alamos in America (1946-1952) and similar reactors in the former Soviet Union. Because the mercury was difficult to handle, especially because of its toxicity, and because of major corrosion problems, switched

however, it soon becomes liquid sodium.³⁹ > A notice

- Beginning around 1955 in the United States, boiling mercury was used as part of the HERMEX military project to separate weapons-grade plutonium from spent reactor fuel elements. 40 A major project to obtain tritium for hydrogen bombs was carried out at Oak Ridge National Laboratory from 1950 to 1963

carried out. About 11,000 tons of mercury were used.

41

> A notice

In view of these facts one has to wonder whether the mercury charges of U-234 and other submarines should not also serve the Japanese nuclear program. In particular, the second point mentioned, the use of mercury to separate plutonium for nuclear weapons from spent reactor fuel elements, makes one sit up and take notice. Although we have no evidence that this procedure was known in Germany during the Second World War, the suspicion is there and should therefore be investigated further in the future. The same applies to the use of mercury as a coolant for (breeder) reactors. The connection between mercury and nuclear technology must also be considered from the point of view that such processes, if they appeared immediately after the war with the Americans, British, French and Russians, did not necessarily have to be based on their own research efforts, but were probably booty technologies. This is all the more true when one considers that the German Reich was said to have been "100 years ahead" of its opponents - at least in part - according to their own statements.

The fact that Germany used breeders during the Second World War can also be assumed for another reason that initially sounds fantastic: During our years of research on the subject of German nuclear (weapons) research, we repeatedly came across information that the German Reich produced artificial gold should have - and in astonishing quantities, in order to massively destabilize the western currencies, which were still gold backed, by bringing this artificial gold into circulation - at least that was the plan behind it. The artificial gold was allegedly produced on stockpiles and deposited in several large underground facilities in Thuringia, where it is said to still be today.

If you deal with the topic in more detail, then it remains to be seen that mercury of all things plays a role in the production of artificial gold and that modern science is also familiar with the topic in principle, even if it assumes that the effort involved in a so-called transmutation process gold is far too high. In principle, however, it is possible:

“Gold can be produced in a nuclear reactor by irradiating platinum or mercury. Since platinum is more expensive than gold, platinum is particularly uneconomical as a starting material. Of the mercury, only the isotope ^{196}Hg , which is contained in natural mercury with a content of 0.15 percent, can be converted into the only stable gold isotope ^{197}Au when irradiated with slow neutrons by neutron capture and subsequent electron capture. The other mercury isotopes interconvert upon irradiation with slow neutrons or form mercury isotopes which beta decay to thallium. With fast neutrons, the mercury isotope ^{198}Hg , which makes up 9.97 percent of natural mercury, can be converted into the mercury isotope ^{197}Hg by splitting off a neutron, which then decays into gold. However, this reaction has a smaller cross section and could only be carried out in fast breeders or with spallation neutron sources.

It is also conceivable to knock out several neutrons from the other mercury isotopes with very high-energy neutrons in order to obtain mercury ^{197}Hg . However, so high-energy neutrons can only be produced with the help of particle accelerators. «⁴²

> A notice

We do not want to discuss further here whether the production of gold on the basis of nuclear physics can be made worthwhile. Just this much: We have more information on this topic, but for certain reasons we do not intend to disclose it until further notice. Otherwise Thuringia would be flooded with treasure hunters from all over the world, and that would probably be the most harmless consequence.

In general, we can't shake the feeling that most who deal with

try to explain the status of early German reactor technology, and are groping in the dark because they concentrate far too much on what historiography has planted in their heads for decades, keyword "heavy water" and its extremely complicated and expensive production, which is said to be only could be done by the Norwegian company Norsk Hydro.

However, we should bear in mind that a reactor can be put into operation "relatively easily" - which was already shown by the reactor built by Enrico Fermi in 1942 by using natural uranium, 0.7 percent ^{235}U with the natural ^{238}U composition

Heavy water does not have to be used as a neutron moderator; high-purity graphite is also expedient. A few years after the war, a not inconsiderable number of such graphite-moderated natural uranium reactors were installed and operated in nuclear power plants. We therefore recommend, for a better understanding of what was possible in Germany during the war, to look at foreign developments in the period 1946-1960. Perhaps this will shed some light on the general discussion about the German nuclear program.

As far as breeder reactors are concerned, they are - despite all the prophecies of doom from nuclear power opponents - the ideal means for a nation to ensure the production of nuclear weapons-grade material in addition to energy production. If the Americans started developing such reactors in the 1940s, there is no reason why the Germans should not have done the same, especially since – we must emphasize again – they had a head start thanks to nuclear fission, which had already been realized in 1934.

In the meantime, the technology of the fast breeder reactors has been developed to such an extent that nuclear waste repositories could become superfluous, since these systems are eventually able to almost completely utilize the waste produced by pressurized water reactors. While Germany buried nuclear energy due to the lonely decision – which for us amounts to an act of sabotage – by a “trained physicist” who is not named here and implemented an energy transition that costs at least one trillion euros and whose products spoil the landscape everywhere, Russia has the fast one Breeder BN-800, which already achieved a minimum output of 235 megawatts in December 2015 and is to be ramped up to its full output of 800 megawatts in stages. We have regarding this

the impression that there is an acute hostility to progress and technology in Germany - even though the foundations of this technology were laid in this country. Whether photovoltaic and biogas plants or the notorious bird shredders (wind turbines) will be able to cover the energy needs of a highly developed industrial nation like Germany in the long term - above all at bearable and competitive costs! is a question that, in our opinion, must be answered with a no,

Instead, we are certain that if Germany had been able to consistently develop the reactor technology that was secretly researched and operated in the 1930s and 1940s after the war, things would look different today. Because there is no alternative to cheap energy, Ms. Merkel!

***“The majority of ordinary people don't understand what's really happening.
And she doesn't even understand that she doesn't understand.”***

Noam Chomsky, Professor of Linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of
Technologies (MIT)

Strange Foreign Activities not far from the Jonas Valley in Thuringia November 2014

Drilling of 30 meter deep search bores for the (alleged)
Discovery of cavities, mortal remains of prisoners and/or documents
from the time of the Third Reich?

If you deal with the secret high-technology projects of the German Reich in the period from about 1920 to 1945, then of course you cannot avoid the so-called AWO area (the Arnstadt-Wechmar 43 › **Note** -Ohrdruf triangle) in Thuringia. As we have shown in our books that have been published since 2001, this area and its surroundings were of particular importance as an underground high-technology zone, as we believe that the second world weapons were developed, built and, to a limited extent, tested here. Of course, officials always claimed in later decades that apart from the well-known tunnel systems in the Jonas Valley, which were not finished by the end of the war, »there was nothing there«. In modern times, such statements came, for example, from the officials of the Bundeswehr, who never seemed to be very happy with the discussion about the topic, especially in relation to the military training area in Ohrdruf, as well as from other officials. If one is in a merciful mood, one can dismiss such information as a sign of extremely poor knowledge of the Thuringian area of interest, or one can, less friendly, but truthfully, accuse the officials of deceiving the public and spreading lies. We don't write this to provoke,

but to determine the facts of the matter, especially since we - and this will be shown in the next chapter - have had proof for a number of years that, for example, there are secret underground facilities under the Ohrdruf military training area. Representatives of certain GDR institutions worked in one of these structures in the 1980s after a sinkhole had formed on the square that needed to be inspected

...

In this chapter, however, we want to deal with something else, no less strange. Hard to believe, but true: In an area that stretches south, not far from the now legendary Jonas Valley, which years ago, including its side valleys, was declared a nature reserve (a rogue who thinks bad about it!), and the village of Gossel › **Note** ⁴⁴ **there were** ⁴⁴ **in the area**, according to popular belief, other curiosities related to the time of the Second World War. A drilling company in November 2014 - by an Israeli client! The associated events caused a lot of unrest and numerous questions from the local population for several weeks at the time - and not only from them.

Before we go into more detail on the case, let us make a few general remarks – especially for those who are not familiar with our earlier descriptions and who, as newcomers, so to speak, have only now become aware of this complex of topics.

As is well known, the Jonas Valley and its surroundings have been the subject of discussions, rumors and research for decades. At the end of the war, tunnels were built into the limestone slopes that border directly on the Ohrdruf military training area, which - according to various speculations - were intended to house a Führer headquarters, a V-weapons factory or some type of production. The tunnels were never finished and the project was abandoned due to the rapid advance of US troops under General Patton.

At least that is the official view.

Since the end of the 1990s, however, eyewitness statements have appeared who reported that the area mentioned and its surroundings were the high-technology zone we have already mentioned, in which

in particular the Reichspost and SS (or the SD) worked underground on the atomic bomb, a V-2 successor and other secret projects. The number of prisoners used was far higher than the numbers previously mentioned in connection with the project named S III – as was the number of those who died, some under inhumane conditions. And: The Americans would have captured several operational or almost operational nuclear weapons here.

The most important question that arises in this context is why the 3rd US Army under General Patton advanced into Thuringia at all, when at the Yalta Conference this part of Germany had clearly been assigned to the Russians as their zone of occupation.

Our explanation for this strange action has to do with what is underground, which the Americans wanted to achieve at all costs before the Russians, in order to literally snatch the fat loot from under their noses: the German nuclear weapon.

It goes without saying that the assertion, first presented to the general public in 2001, that the Germans had worked on such a weapon during the Second World War and even ignited a (tactical) mini variant in March 1945 at the Ohrdruf military training area, caused a lot of discussion. To this day, the subject is very polarizing, but this has never stopped us from aggressively defending our views and convictions, as we have often had the opportunity to speak to various witnesses ourselves in recent years and then to check the information they gave us. The secrecy maintained by the Allies with regard to many high-tech developments of the Third Reich also leads us to believe that the official historiography has significant gaps - to put it cautiously. Not to mention non-disclosure and embargo periods relating to interrogation records of those involved in the German secret projects that amount to up to 100 years!

Anyone who has been interested in the topic from the start may have gotten the impression over the past few years that the valley and the events of the time have become quiet. After all, starting in 2011, we did not submit any further publications. Certainly: a few dozen steadfast researchers continued to research and discuss – mostly in Internet forums, which unfortunately sometimes were not about the matter at hand, but about

personal self-portrayal and exchange of blows with others. We were always repelled by such things.

However, the topic has by no means »gone to sleep«, quite the opposite: we received further information almost every week, and documents almost every month, which strengthened our view that nothing had been said about many of the German Reich's weapons developments up until then, nothing had been said could be.

As we have already written: The official position on the topic »Jonastal and surroundings« is that, apart from the well-known, uncompleted tunnels in the Jonastal, nothing has been installed on underground facilities in the nearer or farther surroundings. In GDR times, the Ministry for State Security (MfS) tried to shed some light on the matter and, as far as possible, examined the tunnel systems in the valley that were still accessible at the time - with (allegedly) meager results. These are still used today when the authorities argue that »there is nothing«.

It was all the more astonishing that someone south of Gossel was drilling, and that was a special kind of through ball focus. The associated activities took place in a field, forest and meadow path that endangered bodywork - in the direction of the village of Liebenstein on hill 489 (near the so-called Höllenköpfen).

We found out about it on November 4th, 2014. A day later one of us and a friend were at the scene of the incident - and indeed there was a drilling rig in the middle of nowhere! (The term was chosen wisely, because the area is one in which fox and rabbit actually say »Good night!«.)



The on-site situation on November 5, 2014. The drilling rig is on the hill.

Others had also gotten wind of the matter. The first rumors made the rounds, according to which a rich Israeli would drill there to look for stored documents. But nobody knew anything specific. Persons who had tried to approach the drill site, which as we mentioned was on private property, were turned away by two security guards. They behaved deliberately unfriendly and also noted vehicle registration numbers, at least that's what was claimed. Inquiries by us in the village of Gossel did not bring any further information: they knew about the activities there, but nobody knew the "organizer" and the purpose of the whole thing.

In the course of the following days, things began to move. Many a curious contemporary contacted officials, wanting to know who was drilling and for what purpose. The press was also informed, and they are now investigating the matter. It was interesting to note that the authorities initially stonewalled and were by no means as open as one would expect given the talk of "transparency" that one hears again and again. This was evident, for example, in an article entitled 'Here after the Amber Room

sought? Secret boreholes in the Jonas Valley cause unrest« 45 > A notice
and appeared in the **Thüringer Allgemeine** of November 11, 2014.

(However, the headline was completely misleading, because drilling was not carried out in the Jonas Valley, but rather on the Gosseler Plateau, nor was the client looking for the amber room.) In another article entitled »Gossel: Search for cavities is continued« as well as A two-minute ⁴⁶ report > A notice that was broadcast by Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk and was unfortunately only available for a short time in the MDR media library mentioned that they were looking for cavities, the remains of prisoners or forced laborers, and documents. The person who set the whole thing in motion is a wealthy private citizen from Israel or an international and/or Jewish foundation based in Israel - at least that is the rumored portrayal of the media, which is also shown in part in the MDR film has been confirmed. That explained – at least in our opinion – why the initiator of the search got a permit to drill in a drinking water protection area, level III.

Some individuals or entities are not denied requests provided they are from a specific Middle Eastern country or from the United States.

When some comrades and we tried in December 2007, that After a short time, the authorities prohibited us from continuing ⁴⁷ > A notice our drilling activities on the grounds that we were working in a drinking water protection zone, level II, for which we did not have a permit. A permit for our activities granted by a higher authority was ignored; more than 15,000 euros went up in smoke. What is interesting about the subject of the "drinking water protection zone" is the fact that, according to our information, its value was upgraded in December 2007, which may have been fatal to our activities. Looking at the events of 2007 and 2014, one cannot help but get the impression that a local researcher is treated differently than someone who comes from abroad, for example. (Although it now seems to have become German government policy to treat Germans as second-class citizens in their own country.) Independent of this is the

whole drinking water protection in the Bittstädt-Arnstadt-Jonastal area anyway in the highest degree paradoxical. Not only because of the underground facilities that were built in the affected area before and during the Second World War, but also because to the west of Arnstadt (or on its western edge) there is a garbage dump that was built in GDR times and is part of the drinking water protection zone which, at the time, not only took in normal household waste, but also extremely problematic industrial waste. But it's better to forget to mention that, as well as the existence of another, wild garbage dump, over which grass has now also grown. The whole thing is a bit like having a corpse lying in a drinking water reservoir that supplies a house, contaminating the precious liquid, while at the same time claiming that everything is fine.

The work south of Gossel finally culminated in the drilling of several boreholes, each 30 meters deep, which were then cased in order to be able to lower a so-called borehole radar into them, with which the (underground) area was to be probed for cavities.

In the meantime, the issue of the drilling taking place on the Gosseler Plateau had also become the subject of two small inquiries to the Thuringian state parliament - the first **> tip** came from ⁴⁸ **Frank Kuschel**, **> tip** from **CDU**, MP Lehmann. ⁴⁹

MP Kuschel wanted to know the following:

»According to a report by the **Thüringer Allgemeine** on November 11, 2014, an external company has been drilling on private land between Gossel and Liebenstein on the Gosseler Plateau for a few days. The area is therefore cordoned off over a large area and security guards do not grant access. The public is obviously not fully informed about the events. According to research at Gossel, drilling was carried out as early as spring 2014 on behalf of the same unknown client.

I ask the state government:

1. What information does the state government have about the drilling on the Gosseler Plateau on private land between Gossel and Liebenstein, in particular about their reasons and the client, and what are the objectives of the drilling according to the state government's knowledge?

2. To what extent and with what objective is the requested well possibly funded by whom?

3. On what legal basis is the drilling taking place, who issued the relevant permit for the drilling, if any, and when, and what conditions may have been imposed in connection with the permit?

4. What knowledge does the state government have about it, up to When will the drilling be completed?

5. When are the results of the drilling expected to be announced?

6. On what legal basis does the public have which information rights to the requested drillings?" The Thuringian Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Nature Conservation – represented by Minister Anja Siegesmund (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) – gave the following answer:

»Regarding 1.: The contractor for the drilling is an Israeli foundation. In Jewish culture, certificates and the certainty of the whereabouts of relatives are very important. The aim of the foundation is to support the bereaved of Holocaust victims in their search for clues about the fate of relatives and family possessions that have disappeared to this day.

In the course of such research, the foundation came across indications of underground objects on the Gossel plateau and suspected the mortal remains of prisoners there or other evidence of this.

The aim of the drilling is to provide information as to whether there are such underground cavities exist.

To 2.: The state government does not provide any financial support. The state government does not know whether and to what extent the drilling may be financially supported by third parties.

To 3.: The boreholes were ordered by the lower water authority of the Ilm district on the basis of Section 49 of the Water Resources Act dated 17 Approved October 2013 and October 15, 2014. With this permit under water law, only drilling without flushing (hammer drilling method with compressed air) was permitted subject to a maximum depth, the use of water-polluting substances was prohibited and surveillance of the technology outside of operating hours

(Prevention of diesel theft) and proper safekeeping of the bores are required.

Regarding 4: The drilling work was completed on November 7, 2014.

On 5.: The state government has no information on the question of whether and to what extent the foundation intends to present the results of its investigations to the public.

On 6.: Public access to information is based on the Thuringian Environmental Information Act (ThürUIG) of October 10, 2006 and the Thuringian Freedom of Information Act (ThürIFG) of December 14, 2012.

[...]"

The request from the CDU MP Lehmann pointed in the same direction:

"1. Does the state government know who commissioned the ... drilling?

2. Since there may be a historically sensitive object in the area of the drilling, I would like to ask whether associations of bereaved relatives and victims were informed before the drilling began?

3. What interests does the client pursue and what sustainable justification or any historical documents were presented to the approving authority in this context?

4. Why was drilling at this point, which is in drinking water protection zone III, approved by the competent authority when, to my knowledge, comparable drilling by a German company was stopped by the authorities in 2007 because it was in this protection zone?

5. Are the further steps or investigations of the client continuously monitored and documented by the responsible authorities?

6. How are any finds dealt with and what is the ownership structure of such goods?

7. Will become public after completing explorations comprehensively and appropriately informed about the results?"

The Minister answered this Small Question as follows:

To 1.: Yes.

To 2.: In the water law procedure, surviving dependents and not to involve victims' associations. The state government does not know whether and to what extent the private client informed them in preparation for the work.

To 3.: In the Jewish culture, certificates and the certainty of the whereabouts of relatives have a very high priority. The purpose of the commissioning foundation is to support the surviving relatives of Holocaust victims in their search for clues as to the fate of relatives and family possessions that have disappeared to this day. In the course of such research, the foundation came across indications of artificially created subterranean cavities on the Gossel plateau and suspected the mortal remains of prisoners there or other evidence of this. The aim of the drilling is to provide information about whether there are underground cavities there.

Regarding 4.: The lower water authority of the Ilm district found out about the drilling carried out in 2007 from an honorary nature conservation officer. The drilling had not been reported by the client and was also located in drinking water protection zone II.

For this reason, the continuation of the drilling work was immediately prohibited by the responsible water authority.

The current drilling is located on the outer edge of Conservation Zone III. They were displayed properly. The admissibility of the drilling was checked in the subsequent administrative procedure. The boreholes were approved by the lower water authority of the Ilm district on the basis of Section 49 of the Water Resources Act dated October 17, 2013 and October 15, 2014. Proper execution of the drilling work was checked by the lower water authority.

In this respect, the boreholes are not comparable.

To 5: The drilling work was completed on November 7, 2014. The state government has no information on any further steps or investigations by the client of the drilling work.

To 6.: According to § 16 Thuringian Monument Protection Act (ThürDSchG), finds must be reported immediately to the monuments authority.

Movable cultural monuments that are abandoned or hidden for so long

17 ThürDSchG become the property of the state upon discovery if they were discovered during state investigations, in archaeological protection areas or during unauthorized investigations or if they are of outstanding scientific value.

Regarding 7.: The state government has no information on the question of whether and to what extent the contractor intends to present the results of his investigations to the public before."

The minister's answers were interesting in that they left no doubt that if the initiators of the Gosseler boreholes found something, this something would have to be delivered, since it was state property.

We don't want to discuss at this point which perverters of the law have written such laws that give one hundred percent (!) Grant ownership of things he has neither sought nor found himself. We also don't want to discuss the fact that, in view of such legal outpourings, one shouldn't be surprised if (un)secretly digging is going on everywhere and many an interesting find disappears never to be seen again. At the very least, a reasonable reward would be needed for those who do the (research) work. In addition, one should ask oneself why German institutions are doing so little to become active in the matter themselves. The Ministry for State Security of the GDR had its own structures that searched for the Amber Room, art treasures, special deposits and probably also technological legacies. Who is doing that in Germany today? Or is nothing done because one does not want the "great friend" to be compromised by certain finds?

Back to the topic. As it should be, the punchline came at the end: What came out of the drilling activities and investigations on the Gosseler Plateau ultimately remained unclear, because the work was finished and nobody was seen anymore. Months later, on July 30, 2015, the newspaper **Thüringer Allgemeine** put it like this: »Ordered drilling and protection in Gossel, but not paid 60,000 euros«. 50 The article stated **Inter alia**:

»'Annoyed and very disappointed' is Deputy District Administrator Rainer Zobel when asked about the drilling at Gossel and the results. Because the two Israelis who got the project rolling are apparently not paying their bills. Around 60,000 euros have so far been unpaid at various companies and also at the district office of the Ilm district.

This is ultimately also the reason that, despite promises to the contrary, there are still no results from the earth drilling and the measurements carried out afterwards.

"The company that carried out the geophysical measurements is withholding the results because they have not yet received any money for their work, it is said to be around 10,000 euros outstanding," says Zobel."

Such a »result« was of course, there is no other way to put it, absolutely awesome! Secret drilling activities, official representatives brought in, entrepreneurs who remain stuck at the costs and clients who have disappeared - what a coup! That matched everything else that was happening in this area of Thuringia. What particularly surprised us: a district authority was also left with an open (fee) bill. How was that possible? Normally, permits are only granted (in writing) once the applicant has paid the corresponding costs of the respective procedure. Apparently an exception was made...

The drilling company from Schmölln, which drove the holes in different places in the ground on the plateau near Gossel, was particularly affected. She had only received a deposit of 3500 euros. The ***Thüringer Allgemeine reported on this:***

»This company is also waiting for their money – at least around 30,000 euros.

Just like the commissioned security company that secured the site. There it is said to be 20,000 euros, which the Israeli private foundation, on whose behalf the two men were traveling in the Ilm district, did not pay.

In contrast, the amount that the district office is waiting for for the drilling permit is comparatively low, namely 170 euros. But no matter how high the outstanding funds are, it says a lot about the seriousness of the two Israelis and their foundation.«

In the further course of the TA article, there was talk that the

drilling company contacted the Israeli embassy in Germany to complain about the dubious business conduct of the two Israelis due to non-payment of their invoice. Finally it said:

»Zobel described again that the two older Israelis were in his office, one of them spoke German, the other was only introduced as a man with a secret service background. They asked for silence about their request. The application stated that they wanted to search under the small chain of hills near Gossel for the remains of prisoners and documents from the Führer's headquarters, which was then under construction in the nearby Jonas Valley."

What is there to say about all this? Our answer is that foreigners, even if they come from Israel, shouldn't be believed in everything they say. On the contrary, they usually hide their real intentions in order to have a free hand in their investigations. In addition, in activities such as drilling, one should verify their solvency and only provide such a comprehensive service if step-by-step payment is made. It would be even better if the services were paid for in advance. By the way: Our partners and we have always paid our bills. Perhaps German authorities should consider giving preference to on-the-spot research in the future, as that would certainly save them a lot of trouble and frustration.

Of course it is pointless to speculate what the two foreigners were really looking for on (better: under) the plateau near Gossel. In this context, we had already wondered in November 2014 who wanted to spend so much money to carry out investigations there, although we could not have guessed that the gentlemen had possibly thought from the outset of getting out of the (drilling) to make dust if the results would not be the desired ones. The fact is: the boreholes were drilled, the boreholes were cased and the measurements taken with a borehole down system. And they are looking for – and in an area where there is »absolutely nothing«.

The reasons behind the search – finding remains of forced laborers and/or prisoners, searching for documents or

Search for valuables - may correspond to the facts, but do not have to. Such explanations can just as easily be put forward in order not to make obvious what is really at stake.

Whenever there is talk of a foundation, you should prick up your ears: Anything can be hidden behind it, including secret services.

In addition, one of the gentlemen who spoke to the authorities had a secret service past. Nightingale, we hear you trapping...

If you were looking for cavities in which you hoped to find something, then you have to be very surprised that there should be such at this point (or below it or in its vicinity), because officially it was and will be - we have to repeat ourselves - claimed for decades that only the Jonas Valley with its well-known, never-completed tunnels was relevant. The activities of 2014 prove that someone here has been telling untruths so far. In this respect, we still have to say thank you to the two gentlemen from Israel!

But what would have happened if the previously known reasons for the drilling activities south of Gossel were to hide completely different objectives? Did the initiators, who did not wish to be named, have any information related to the German high technology of the 1930s and 1940s, i.e. what we have been favoring for years? It doesn't seem impossible, as there have always been finds in archives that went unnoticed for decades, but were then reassessed and encouraged some contemporaries to search on site. It should not be forgotten that, for example, there have been **indications** for years that the Israeli nuclear (weapons) program was supported by physicists working in this country during the Second World War. Of course, one prefers to remain silent about this, the revelations⁵¹ in this regard are missing.

The idea put forward by some media representatives that the two Israelis were looking for the Amber Room is absurd and could have been ruled out from the outset if one had done logical thinking. What does an Israeli foundation want with an art object (which only gained its current importance after the Second World War) that only plays a role in German-Russian relations? Exhibit? Then we are more likely to believe that the gentlemen were looking for certain documents. Striking is in

in this context that they were looking at just at a time when Switzerland had just begun to announce plans to close certain accounts that had existed since the end of the war and had never been touched since › **Note** rumors said these were worth several Millions, possibly even billions of Swiss francs. The 52 were. **information** that during the course of the Strasbourg Conference accounts were created in Switzerland, should not be a rumor, to which large sums went at that time, which, multiplied over the decades by interest and compound interest, grew to amounts in the billions. Various insiders have told us over the years that some of these accounts can only be "cracked" using special methods, such as presenting multiple pieces of a card or using certain codes found in (until now well-hidden) documents. Certainly, the connection just mentioned between the drilling and these accounts may be speculation, but it is strange when the representatives of a foreign power go to Germany to drill holes in the Jonas Valley of all places. What would the Israeli government say if we applied to dig under the Temple Mount because one of our earliest ancestors, who was a Knight Templar, bequeathed to us generations of information about an unexploited treasure there?

Finally, we do not want to go unmentioned that drilling south of Gossel or in the area north of the town of Liebenstein is said to have taken place in spring 2014 (Member of Parliament Frank Kuschel also mentioned this), which we only heard about as rumours. We were just as rumored to have been told that the "organizer" was the same as in the case of the Gossel Plateau drilling, indeed that the relevant application had been drafted by the highest Israeli authority. Whatever it is (or isn't) true, lots of interested people and we'll keep a close eye on what's going on in this area. It cannot be that what is part of German history is being sought by some foreign power whose seriousness has obviously not even been checked beforehand by those responsible in Germany. It is simply not enough to believe any information in the hope that it will be correct. No: Just like German applicants with

If security is examined more closely, this should be done with regard to foreigners, since it is actually amazing how they get information that is connected to the Green Heart of Germany.

In any case, one can congratulate the authorities and their representatives for having further fueled speculation about the Jonas Valley and its surroundings with all their initial secrecy in relation to the »Gosseler Plateau« campaign. They have also done something else crucial: set a precedent. If, in the future, requests for excavation or drilling work in this area, which serve to clarify contemporary historical questions and are rejected by the locals, i.e. Germans, everyone will know that something is rotten in the state of Germany. It remains to be seen whether the authorities want to provide the proof of this.

"Nothing is more injurious to a new truth than an old error."

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832)

»There is nothing« – and the facts

It is well known that a picture says more than a thousand words. But what if you can't just let one image speak, but a whole series of them - for example in the form of a film?

In this chapter we want to show that the authorities and official information providers have leaned out of the window quite a bit in recent years when they declared that there was nothing more under the military training area Ohrdruf and in its surroundings than the known ones that were never completed Jonastal tunnels, which are still an attraction for numerous curious people today. In a way, we can understand this defensiveness, because what official likes it when it is claimed, for example, that there are unknown relics from the Second World War under his feet that he doesn't know (or don't want to know) about?

At this point we could point out numerous sources in which journalists visited representatives of the Bundeswehr or other official bodies and asked them about the pertinent "myths" about the Jonas Valley and high-tech projects allegedly carried out underground here. However, we think that one example is enough to show the answers given. For example, **Der Spiegel** (issue 33/2003) reported under the title »MYTHEN: Hell like a hundred lightning bolts« 53 › about »nuts and treasure hunters« who would overrun the Jonas Valley in Thuringia. In the article, the commanders of the military training area, Captain Andreas König (who was on duty at the time) and one of his predecessors, Colonel a. D. Dieter indicator, who had no evidence of the existence of unknown relics underground and who the Spiegel journalist Steffen Winter tried to portray as representing the rational view of things, while the other side only quoted the »nuts and treasure hunters« are the one

can hardly be taken seriously for understandable reasons.

Well, the book of books, the **Bible**, knows that there is a time for everything. One of the things mentioned in Ecclesiastes Solomon, chapter 3, verses 1 to 14 is that there is a time, for example, for gathering stones, and also for throwing them. We have collected our "rocks" over the years and now want to "throw" a few of them to show that the official statements about the military training area at Ohrdruf, which unanimously claim that there is nothing underground, are at least based on complete ignorance but serve the purpose of misleading the interested public about the actual circumstances, ergo: to lie.

For example, we have maps that show very meaningfully where (so far allegedly "unknown" or "non-existent") underground objects are located. They were obviously created by the Russians (in more or less voluntary cooperation with certain knowledgeable Germans) who operated the Ohrdruf military training area for decades and over this long period had ample opportunity to get to the bottom of some tips and "rumours". go.

The maps also relate to areas that are far outside the classic AWO area, so that we had the opportunity to have certain things clarified by investigations. The results were by no means surprising: cavity locations and map entries corresponded in almost all cases.

But that's not all: over the years we also found some documents about the military training area at Ohrdruf, which prove that things lie beneath it that have not been communicated until today. Going into this will be the task of future publications, after all we don't want to rush anything.

So back to the film we mentioned at the beginning: As luck would have it, a few years ago we were approached by a person who reported to us that in the 1980s certain GDR officials had visited the Jonas Valley (as it was mined in mining). and a sinkhole that formed on the military training area in Ohrdruf and had nothing whatsoever to do with the well-known tunnel systems in the valley, and that there would be moving pictures of it.

Of course we were interested in the film, which - after a while

and Her – a copy went to us. Already when looking at the strip for the first time, we could see that in the 1980s certain GDR officials obviously knew more than the public at the time - and apparently today the Bundeswehr or other responsible authorities too.

First of all, we decided to keep the film to ourselves. Later we confided in a few co-researchers and good acquaintances, including a person who had already carried out numerous inspections of underground facilities and was able to analyze the film from a specific point of view based on the experience she had had. We will quote the associated results from page 195, so that we can only concentrate on the essentials of this film at this point. The strip was made in the 1980s. Unfortunately, the exact year could not be determined.

However, while driving over the sinkhole on the training ground, one of the people involved entered the (partial) date »19. October« mentioned.

The film is divided into two segments: the exploration of a tunnel in the Jonas Valley, which is located "in the area of the western facility", and the much more important and interesting part of the investigation of a sinkhole on the grounds of the military training area, on the bottom of which (ground) such things as half-shell corrugated iron, barrels and grenades were found, which were captured in the pictures and which quite obviously did not come from the Russians, but from the time when the Germans had worked their way forward there in the depths - i.e. up to the 1945. A steel support structure, which could hardly have come from the Russians, was also documented.

The quality of most of the moving images is extremely poor by today's standards, because most of them were created underground. We ask for your understanding that some of the images printed in this book are only indicative. Both the camera technology itself (presumably inexpensive analog video cam equipment procured from »the West«) and the lighting and camera work show that it was only improvised here – possibly also because only a few reliable people are involved in the matter should be made to "keep it under cover."

As far as the actors are concerned, there were two who had different tasks. In addition, in the second half of the film, a group of people can be seen who are clearly

Russian military personnel who monitored the progress of the (reconnaissance) watched work.

What the images we print do not show is the following: the film was cut/edited after it was made, which was noticeable in some, but not all, transitions between different film sequences, for example. We also noticed some of the statements made by one of the characters in the strip, which we found to be contradictory and gave us the impression that the film was made for someone who was supposed to be informed that the best thing about the Jonastal tunnel and the military training area sinkhole could happen, which will soon be closed - although, at least with regard to the sinkhole, there might still be some things that would be worth further investigation, but not because of the mountain safety problem and because of the high economic outlay could be tackled.

The person who is familiar with underground workings, whom we asked for an opinion or an opinion, came to similar conclusions. She, like us, was particularly struck by the fact that the expert, who at the end of the film attempted to assess the on-site situation from the mining aspect, compared the sinkhole with other – literally – “adjacent cavities that were created during the Nazi era are” in connection, whereby the well-known Jonastal tunnels could hardly be meant.

As for the film and its features, our acquaintance left us know the following:

“I watched the video several times. What did I notice?

The video was recorded with a basic VHS video camera combination, apparently one of the first amateur devices available in the 1980s. Camera and recorder were still physically separate on these devices. The camera supplied the video signal to the portable VHS video recorder via a video cable. All the equipment was procured from the then class enemy in the West.

The camera used did not yet use a CCD image pickup sensor, but an image pickup tube of the Vidicon, Newvicon, Saticon or other subtype. This can be assigned to the tube-type

Trailing effects in highlights in the picture. On the other hand, smear and blooming effects, which characterize a CCD sensor in the case of highlights, are completely absent. – The camera lens is of very poor and cheap quality. Recognizable by the massive chromatic aberration. It was definitely not an expensive camera.

The entire camera work is extremely amateurish. The cameraman had no training and absolutely no experience. Panning with the zoomed lens was catastrophic.

The entire video was cut several times. The editing was already done when recording the video with the portable VHS recorder and later with separate recorders. Apparently different devices were used. Inexpensive video recorders with a simple, stationary erasing head (attributable to the noise that breaks in during editing) and also expensive VHS recorder variants with a rotating erasing head (good scene transitions) were used.

Hence my assumption: The video has been defused several times, probably by several departments.

The first inspection took place in the area of the Jonastal tunnels 16 to 20, clearly recognizable by the gap as day access.

The sinkhole on the square, on the other hand, is more than strange. The mining expert had confirmed my suspicion regarding a very large caved-in cavity at a greater depth under the actual bottom of the sinkhole (this explains the material transport caused by the cave-in). The broken cavity may have been a natural cave or an underground facility.

The question of who had carried out the subsequent workover at sole level remained unanswered. Various statements contradicted each other. It was clearly stated that the corrugated iron elements belonged to a tunnel construction. Finally, however, the man spoke of a probable natural cause of the sinkhole. This second part of the video was also edited several times, and a number of comments during the inspection were amateurishly removed along with the video sequence.

The entire video is of very poor quality, high frequencies in the video signal are completely absent, and the image resolution is correspondingly poor. This means: The video was far too often through the

frequent cuts transferred to other VHS cassettes (massive copy losses due to the analog recording process used).

Apparently, one was also careful not to leave unambiguous location indicators of the environment in the video. The three small hills [seen on page 210 in the picture below] in the background can be anywhere on the TrübPI Ohrdruf, they may have probably already been removed.

Nevertheless, based on the landscape, I suspect that this sinkhole could have been located in the general vicinity of the Hindenburgbunker in the direction of the barracks.

The most important statement came at the end when the mining expert made the connection between the sinkhole and the old Nazi installations. He said something like ›plants in the immediate vicinity‹! But the Jonas Valley with the well-known tunnels is several kilometers away. The Jonas Valley is explicitly not in the immediate vicinity. So the mining expert must have had other information about existing systems on the actual TrübPI. This is a very interesting statement by the expert and proves that the authorities had and still have very specific information that is being withheld from the public.

Ultimately, the video raises more questions than answers. Where did the steel support structure on the bottom of the fresh sinkhole come from?

Certainly not from the Russians. There remains only an ascension in the time of the Third Reich. Apparently an old route was cut through the sinkhole. However, the commentator said in the negative that there would be no bottom connections to the sinkhole. Somehow, the video, which has been cut far too often, doesn't quite fit together anymore.

The fact is that the video was [...] defused. Unambiguous, verbal statements were removed, or a statement can only be heard rudimentarily until the cut was made.

Conclusion: The military and the GDR authorities at the time knew something they wanted to hide!«

We agree: some of the statements made in the film were contradictory, and one had the impression that it was primarily about simply not pursuing certain things any further. On the one hand it was said that the sinkhole was formed naturally, on the other hand various found objects and artificial interventions were presented and it was claimed that

it had subsequently been raised, i.e. opened. In addition, at the end of his remarks, the mining expert spoke of other facilities in the vicinity that were created during the National Socialist era, but felt little desire to open cavities that might have been in the immediate vicinity. Instead, he suggested an investigation using geophysical methods or drilling technology.

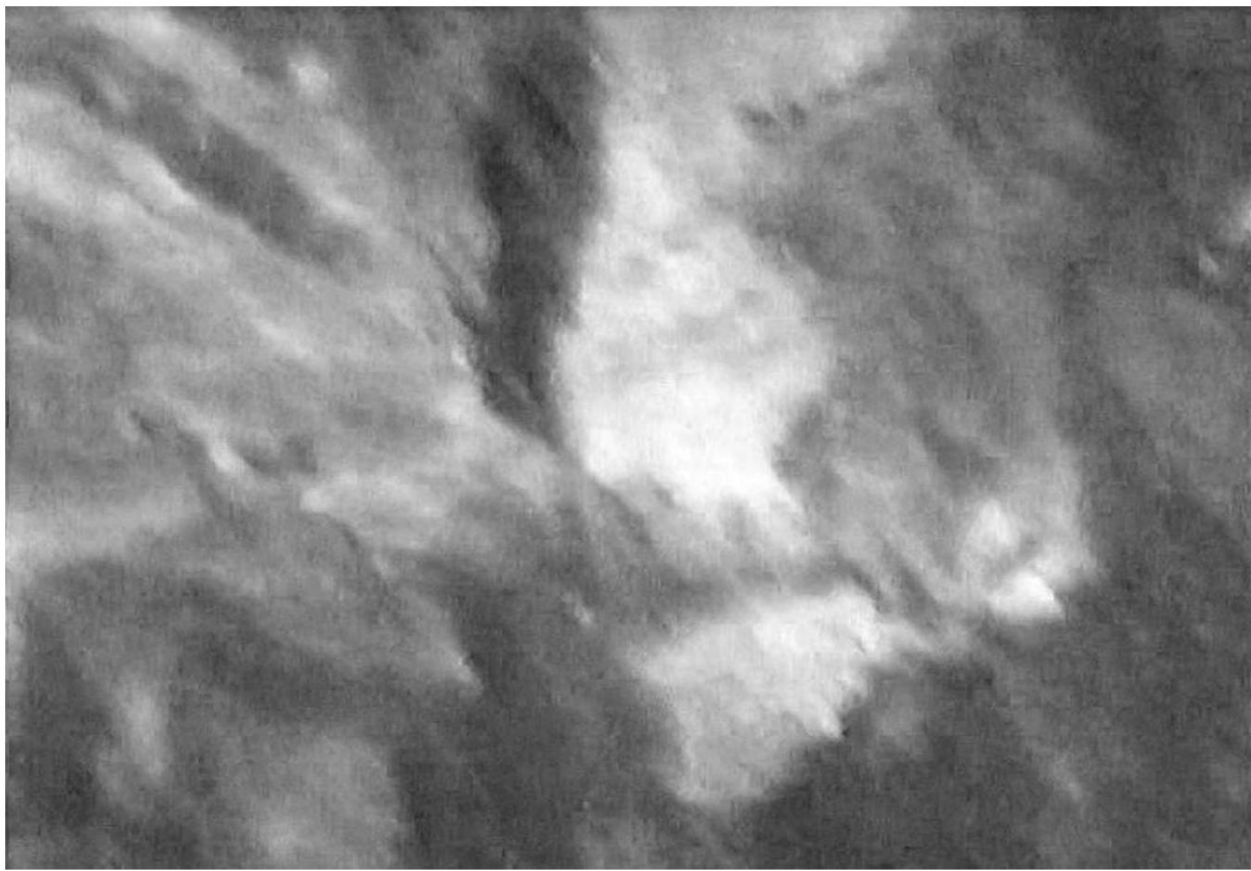
The film is clear proof that the claims made by all official bodies, apart from the well-known Jonastal tunnels »there is nothing there«, only serve to calm the (interested) public, but have nothing in common with the actual conditions on site. On the contrary: Even in GDR times, it was known that there were underground systems in the underground of the military training area in Ohrdruf and its surroundings. Apparently it was also known that these were not without problems, which is why it was better to keep your hands off them.

Finally, we should perhaps mention that a short excerpt of the film we are referring to was broadcast on November 13, 2011 by the RTL2 television channel as part of the ***Welt der Wunder*** series entitled ***The Last Secrets of the Nazis***. As we found out afterwards, there were a lot of inquiries to the broadcaster who wanted to know where the film came from and what else could be seen in it.

We hope that with this chapter we have brought some light into the darkness - not only of these requests.



Video running time (minutes/seconds): 00:29 the Onastal tunnel (western facility): view up to the entry hole (daily access). The rope ladder is clearly visible.



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): 04:50. Look at the ceiling



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 06:15. The mining expert stands on the inner wall of one of the Jonastal tunnels and explains:

»... unstable mountain range...« »... permanent protection« required

»... inspection on 19.10. ..." "... accessibility must be eliminated ..."

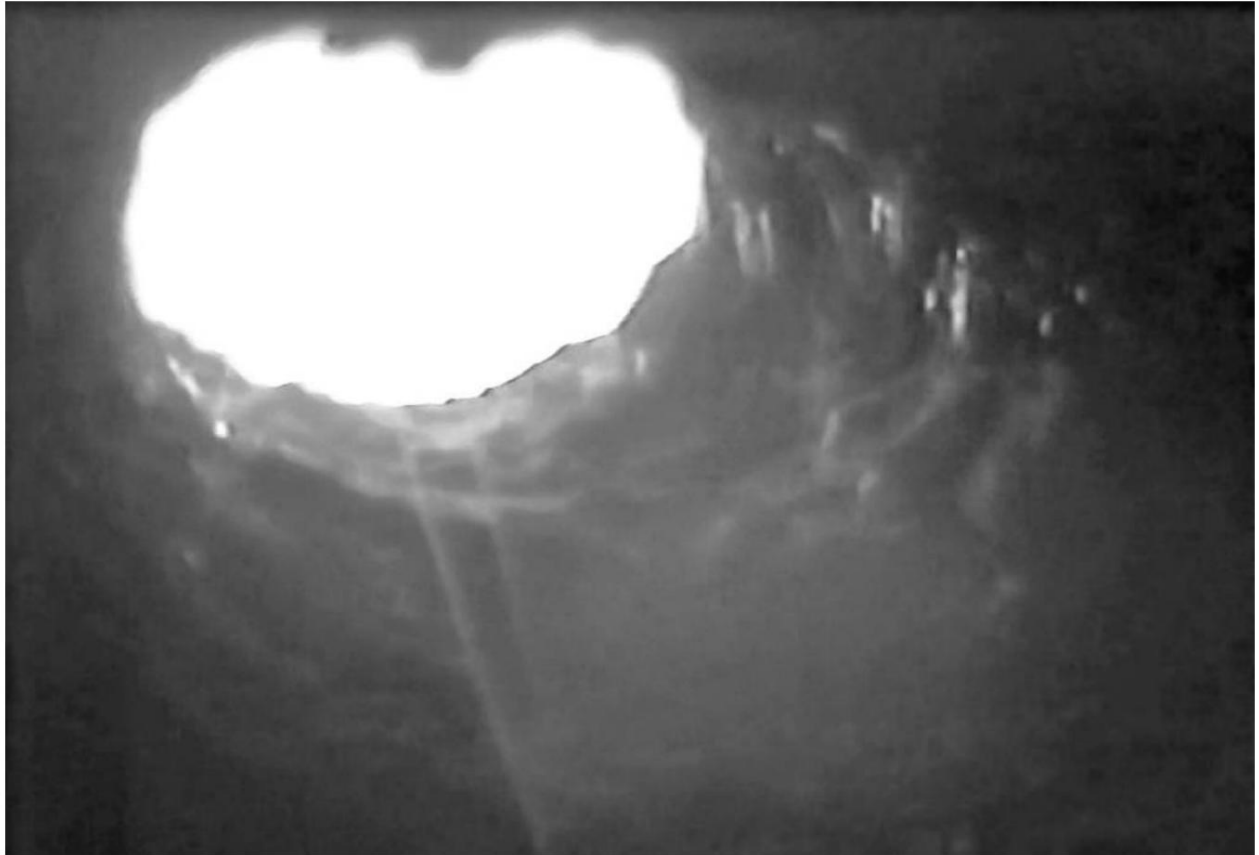
"... no further exits are suspected ..." "... concrete lining ..." "... no further cavities ..."



Video runtime (minutes/seconds):
11:49. The end of the rope ladder



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): 12:37. Sinkhole area at the Ohrdruf military training area. Russian military personnel at the scene (backlit shot)



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): 13:35. Standing on the bottom of the sinkhole, the camera operator pans upwards.



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): 13:38. Camera pan from the area of the sinkhole surface towards the bottom



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 13:50. Unidentifiable item on bottom of sinkhole



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 14:22. Explanations to that

Sinkhole by the mining expert: "We are here about 30 meters below the surface on the bottom of a fracture..." "...work involving the use of manpower is not justifiable under our safety conditions..." "...on these finds down here [shells; see below and next page] you have to say something, I don't know anything about that..." Whereupon the person spoken to is silent, only to then explain: 'You're also in the middle of one' (referring to the grenades).



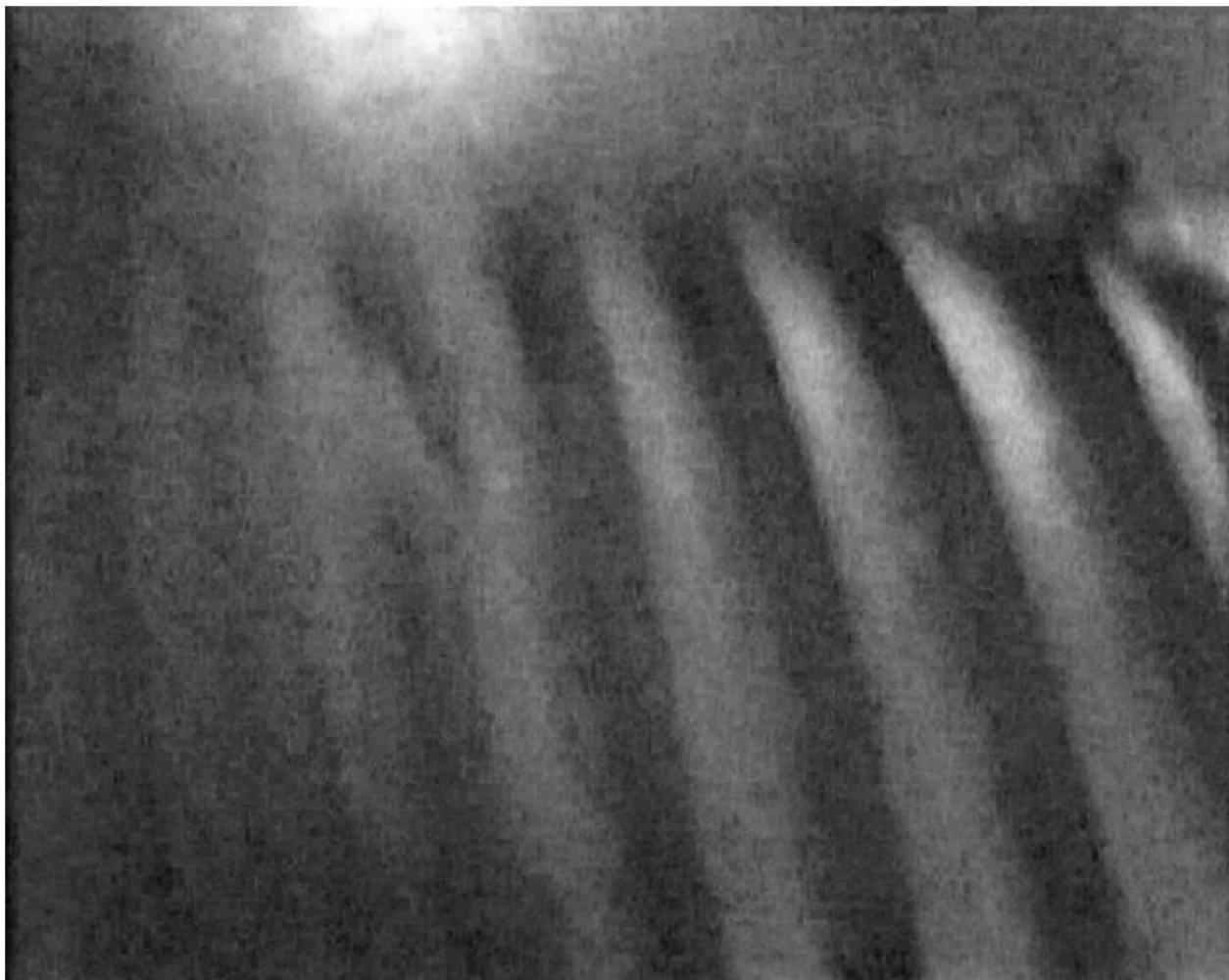
One of the most recognizable grenades





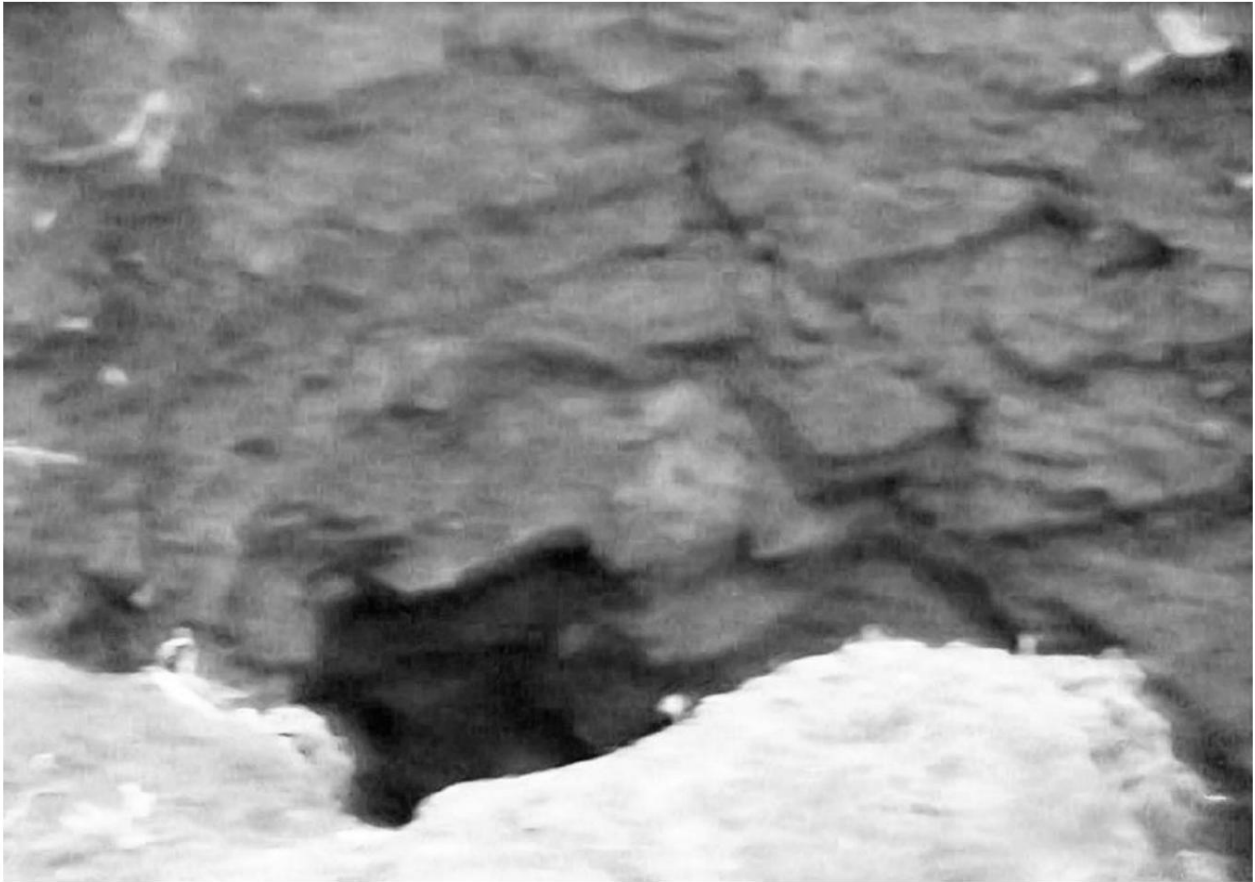
Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 15:43. Camera pans to another grenade lying on the ground (in two shots), which again has no commentary. According to previous identification attempts, it is a German-made grenade.



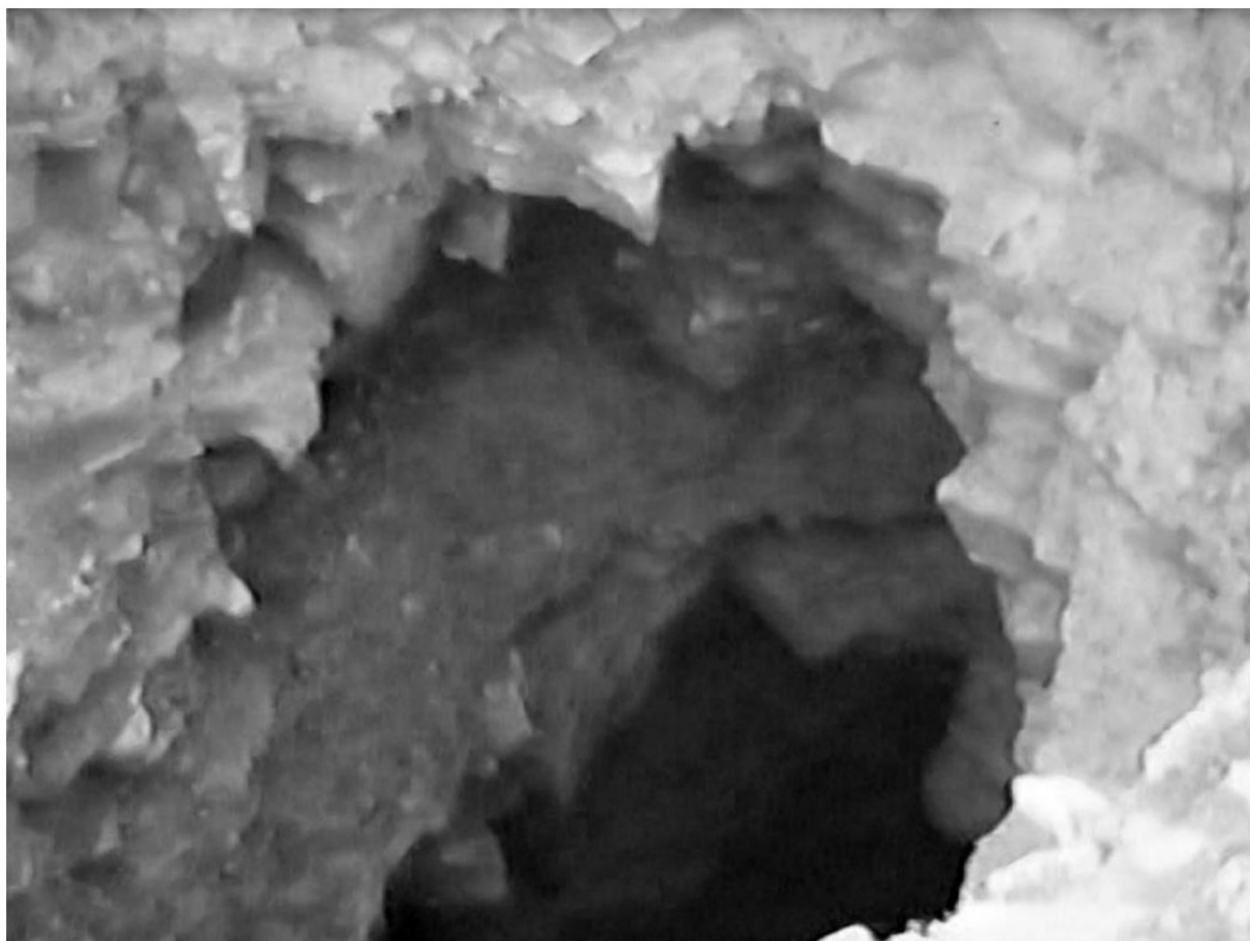


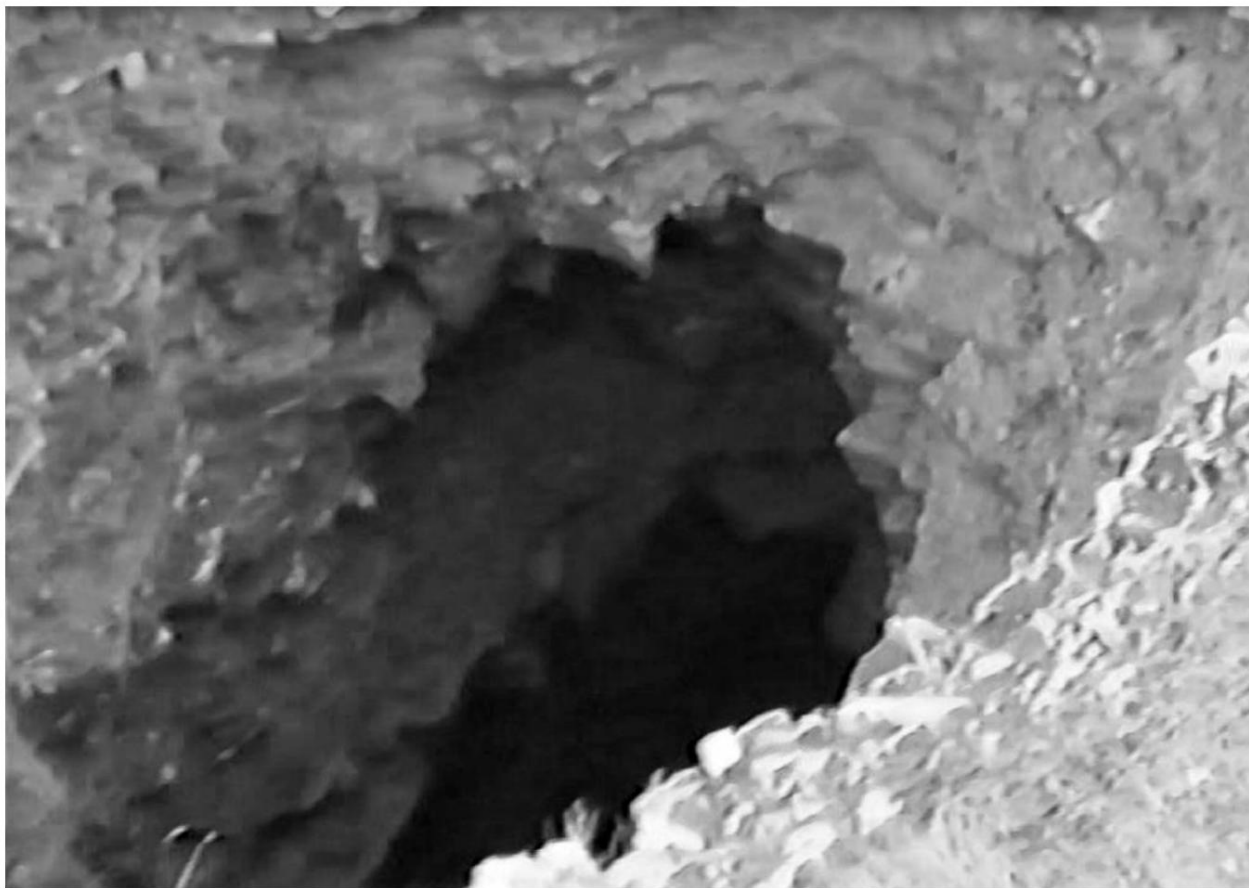
Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 15:58. Corrugated iron elements are located immediately next to the grenades. Video running time (minutes/seconds): from 16:20. Comments on the finds shown on the previous page: »In my opinion, these corrugated iron elements with a diameter of around two meters clearly indicate a former shaft lining. It is common in mining to use such elements. And given the diameter ratios, all of this should speak for a one-meter shaft. We also see such an element up there.« The camera operator tries to film this corrugated iron element at the top, but is unable to do so due to the poor lighting conditions. Shortly thereafter, he says he wants to end the action, saying quite abruptly: "Be careful not to pull on the ripcord. You never know,

what's attached.« It is not clear in the film what this reference refers to.



Video runtime (minutes/seconds): 17:30. Pan 1 over the sinkhole opening



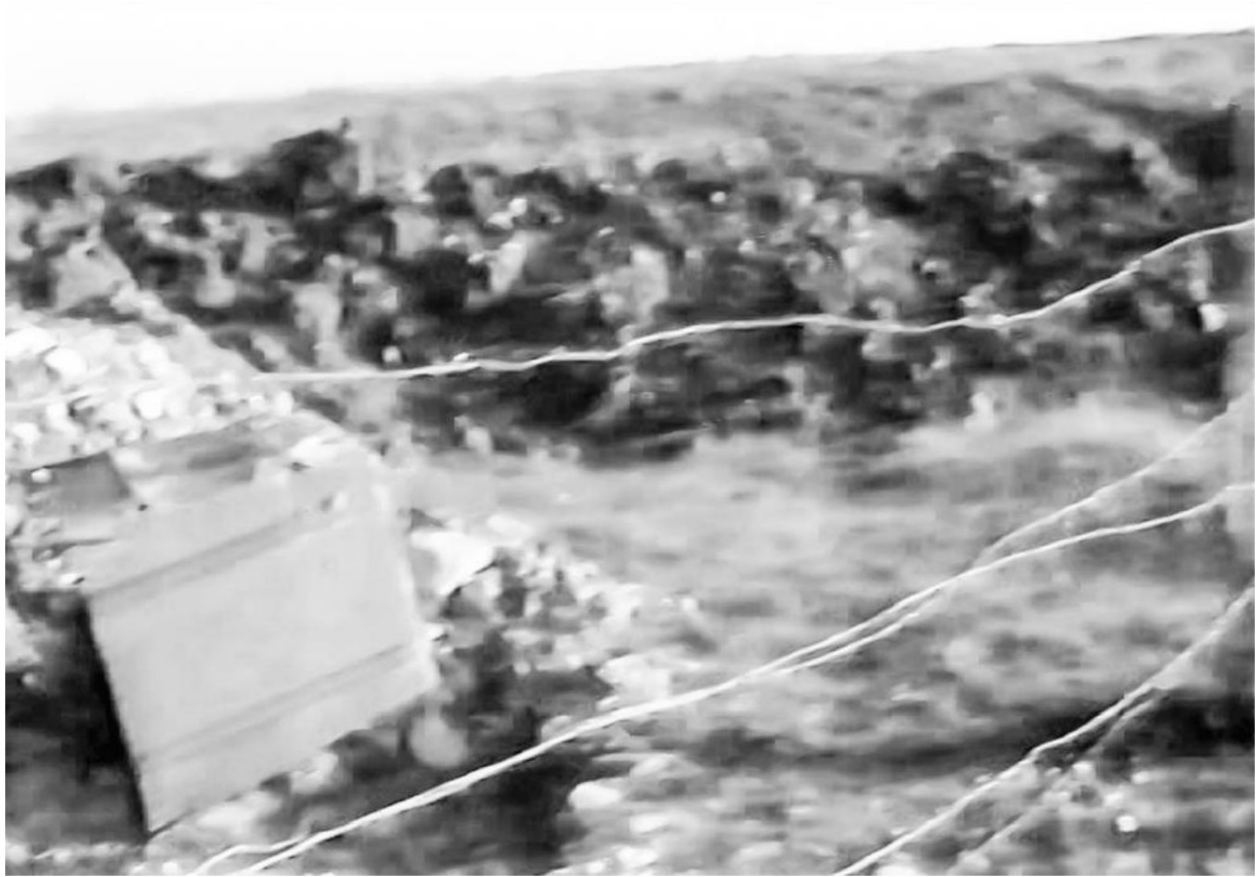


Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 17:49. Pan 2 over the sinkhole opening (picture above and below)





Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 18.03. The area around the sinkhole opening. The camera operator completes a 360-degree rotation, coincidentally (in the picture below) also filming the mining expert.





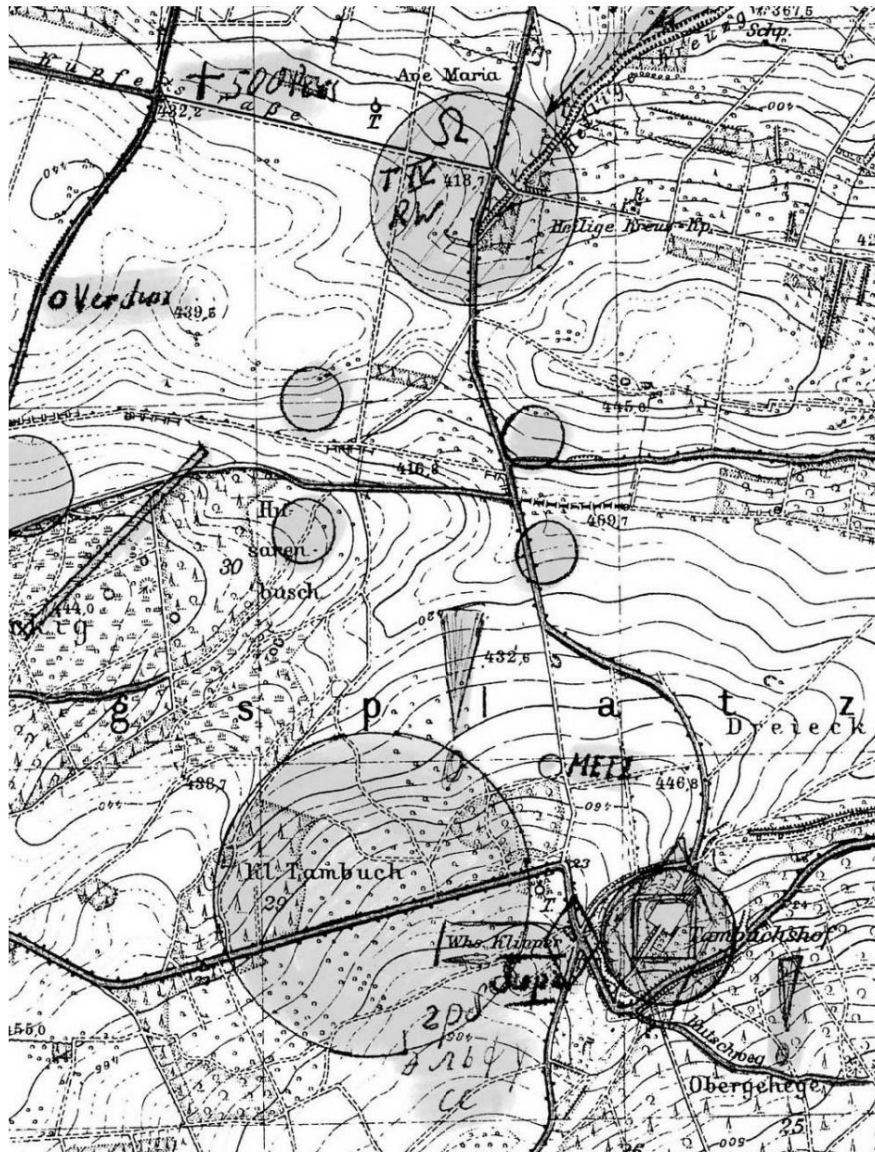
Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 18.28. From time to time you can also catch a glimpse of the wider surroundings. For example, three mounds can be seen in the image below, but it is unclear if they still exist.



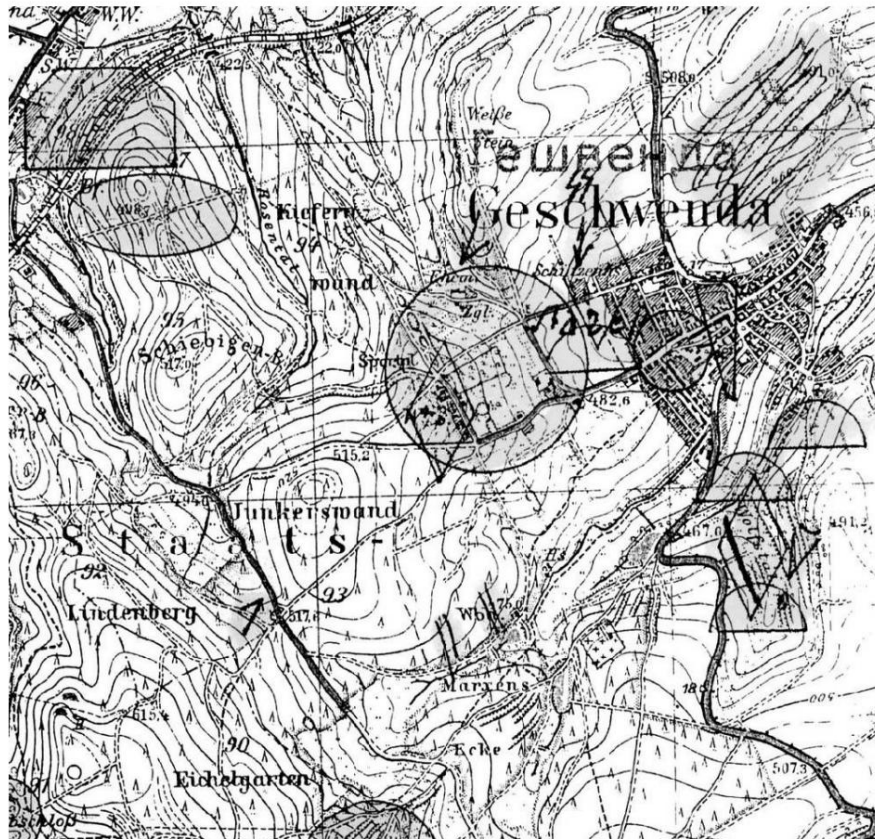


Video runtime (minutes/seconds): from 19:19. The mining specialist draws a summary that reads, among other things, as follows: “The sinkhole was primarily around 30 meters deep and has an elliptical shape. In the order of five meters in an east-west direction and seven to ten meters in a north-south direction. The sinkhole was subsequently worked up.« »... natural origin...« »It remains to be checked from the geodesy, the earth's surface and the bottom as well as the neighboring cavities that were created during the Nazi era, whether the same bottom conditions can be assumed here can.« »... Use of geophysics, drilling technology or empirical methods...«

» ... backfill with existing surface material ...”



This page and the next: Two examples for the present maps, on which, among other things, certain areas of the military training area Ohrdruf (above), but also areas outside of this military area (page 213) are marked. The great circles can both describe the location of a single underground object and symbolize the position of a system of underground facilities.



The surroundings of Geschwenda. The map excerpt is just one of many showing where underground objects and suspected emplacement areas must be present in large parts of Thuringia. The former were set up from around 1925 and operated until 1945 for research, development and production projects. The sometimes early start of the underground activities can be explained by the fact that the German military wanted revenge for Versailles, but could only prepare it secretly. For example, the German submarine weapon was further developed from the mid-1920s, which also happened in Thuringia, among other places. According to eyewitnesses, the Allied secret services did not find or enter the most important underground systems.

"Modern history should only be written with a pencil."

Golda Meir (1898–1978), Prime Minister of Israel

The Search for Hitler's Atomic bomb and the ZDF

It was hard to believe what was presented to the public on Tuesday, July 28, 2015, at 8:15 p.m. during prime time on Second German Television: a documentary entitled ***The Search for Hitler's Atomic Bomb*** 54 › **Hint** and presented a large amount of **information** including new information on the **subject** researching in the meantime, the topic, which according to the previous official reading is primarily the field of activity of "conspiracy theorists" and "nuts", had obviously undergone an evolution and had become socially acceptable.

The ZDF press portal provided information about the documentation, among other things:

»For a long time it was said that the Germans had only tried to build a 'uranium machine' (reactor) and had not quite finished even with that by the end of the war. For lack of will, material or knowledge, German scientists would have rejected the construction of an atomic bomb or at least slowed it down. However, according to more recent document finds, previously little-known groups of technicians have also worked on the development of a nuclear weapon. Hitler's "Secret Weapons Chief" Hans Kammler played a central role in this. There is even talk of combining a nuclear warhead with a missile. 70 years after Hiroshima, the film tries to fathom to what extent the fears that Hitler could have the 'bomb' first were justified or not." 55

> A notice

What followed was by no means surprising to us, but in part what we had tried to show years ago. As you know, since 2001 we have been pointing out that something historically, the Americans had the victory in the development and

carried away during the construction of the nuclear weapons, could not be true, that there must have been at least one actually realized German parallel project (as we know today, there were several). In the course of time we published a number of books that mainly dealt with Thuringia and the second generation of secret weapon production that was realized underground here. At the beginning of the research, it was by no means clear to us what dimension the topic would attain, because not only Thuringia played a role in the secret research of the National Socialists, but also the Ore Mountains, the area of the German protectorate of Bohemia/Moravia, the north, the Siegerland and Polish and Russian territories.

In the meantime, the topic had developed further, thanks to the work of the Berlin economic historian Dr. Rainer Karlsch and above all by the Austrian documentary filmmaker Andreas Sulzer. During research, the latter discovered that the SS under Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler was working on a project that also had something to do with German nuclear research. The ZDF press portal referred to Andreas Sulzer's claims and wrote, among other things:

»The underground Nazi facilities near St. Georgen an der Gusen (near Linz) are said to have been far larger than previously assumed. The previously known armaments factory 'B8 Bergkristall' was therefore only part of a much larger NS facility.«

56

> A notice

This assertion, presented in a similar way and additionally equipped with the nuclear component, caused quite a stir in the international press and corresponding reactions in 2014, especially since such approaches had already existed again and again during the entire almost one and a half decades before - although not for the area of Upper Austria. While in Thuringia there has been no official reaction to the subject of the underground facilities in which work was being carried out on the second generation of secret weapons (and this has been the case since at least 2001!), which is more than peculiar, the Upper Austrian authorities reacted remarkably quickly, with a 16-member commission,

»consisting of historians, archaeologists, representatives of the Ministry of the Interior

and the Monuments Office - [she] was commissioned to clarify the questions of a larger tunnel system and possible nuclear research by the Nazis. The aim was the ›objective, technically sound, scientifically methodical and interdisciplinary evaluation by high-ranking experts‹. Three months (!) after its establishment, at the end of January 2015, the Commission went public with a clear message. Not a single guess or assumption has stood up to scientific scrutiny, it was said, so there is no need for research."

57

> A notice

If someone were to ask us for our – in this case irrelevant – opinion on the subject of research, which is far away from Thuringia, we would have to say that such official behavior is hardly surprising.

Authorities and the experts they appoint are always on hand with quick, reassuring explanations when some time bomb is ticking. Only then, when there is no other way, do they admit that it was not quite as they had claimed in the explanation originally presented. You feel like you're on a battlefield: You have to keep shooting at the "enemy" with suitable "ammunition" until he recognizes his hopeless position and gives in. But that can sometimes take decades, because the "opponent" has been tried and tested in meetings and also likes to hide behind a shield of regulations, orders, directives and laws.

In addition, you need a good ally in order to make progress on the one hand in the matter and on the other hand in the fight against official obstinacy and legalism.

Finally - and we may allow this digression to another television production - journalists from the ORF program **Am Schauplatz** took on the expert report. Andreas Sulzer made the results of his research available to the editors:

»Intelligence files, geoelectric surveys of the ground and an assessment by a UNSCOM inspector for NBC weapons indicate that a large area of St. Georgen/Gusen was undermined during the Nazi regime. It was also Sulzer who had excavations outside of the well-known system of tunnels - and actually two were found

buildings. The authorities in Austria weighed down. The excavated concrete structures are merely the remains of a ventilation shaft and an indicator cover of a shooting range.« 58

> A notice

Interestingly, not all those familiar with the matter agreed with the opinion put forward by the authorities:

»The Graz historian Stefan Karner, head of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on the Consequences of War, would like to initiate a new research project. Not all questions about the tunnel complex have been answered by a long⁵⁹ way.

> A notice

Of course, this opinion had to be contradicted again by the official side:

“Scientists hired by the authorities think it's superfluous. Bertrand Perz, deputy head of the Institute for Contemporary History at the University of Vienna, explained this in a newspaper interview last autumn. Everything important is known. New excavations only served the 'widespread sensational history of Nazi secrets'.« 60

> A notice

The same tactics of reassurance were used by the authorities with regard to deliveries of substances to the Gusen concentration camp, which could be proven by means of so-called wagon control books. It was said that these accounting documents, which provided information about numerous transports to and from Gusen, were "irrelevant." A large number of entries in these vehicle control books showed that things went from and to Gusen that speak for both nuclear and rocket armament.

»These indications are supported by nuclear experts, contemporary witnesses and documents. The ORF program **Am Schauplatz** highlighted the different positions on this topic and, among other things, pointed out false claims with which the authorities tried to substantiate their position that no nuclear technical

Activities in St. Georgen/Gusen can be proven.«

61

> A notice

As far as these wagon control books are concerned, it should also be added that, according to the information available to us, there is a connection between the Thuringia area (Arnstadt, Ohrdruf, Plaue, Erfurt) and the area in Austria just mentioned. Rail transports that left Thuringia were received in the St. Georgen an der Gusen-Gusen area. A Wehrmacht officer who was on duty at the Ohrdruf military training area played a special role in this, because he was the one who brought the troops from Thuringia to St.

Georgen an der Gusen was responsible for accompanying ongoing transports. After the war it was not revealed what the man with the difficult-to-pronounce name had been doing in secret, but we know today that he also acted for SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler was active, although he was by no means wearing the black uniform. (His name will be revealed in due course.) And while we're about to talk about relocations, it's worth mentioning that there are over 140 emplacement sites in the St. Georgen an der Gusen, Gusen, and Mauthausen concentration camp area should, in which important things were brought, among other things - even if nobody wants to believe that - finished nuclear weapons. These came from Thuringia. SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler had decided to spread certain things over several locations in order to make them difficult to reach for the Allies. Logically, different areas of the Alpine Fortress also had to accommodate some of these weapon systems.

Speaking of nuclear weapons. If one discusses nuclear physics research or even armaments, (increased) radioactive radiation is of course also an issue in this context. Such was detected in the tunnel area of the "B8 Bergkristall" facility, which led to the uncertainty of the local population (who feared contamination of the drinking water and other problems), but only triggered the reaction of various experts that radiation levels of radon gas would run out and were therefore of natural origin.

»A mining specialist from Thuringia, whose company started in 2002 with Work on securing the system was involved, understands the Don't play down the problem, he has had other experiences:

›At that time we carried out radiation measurements ourselves and were shocked by the level of radiation exposure – and then, to protect our employees, sometimes against the opinion of the client, we took weather-related measures to thin out the exposure to radiation.‹« 62

> A notice

We can well understand that the competent Upper Austrian officials and their commissioned experts would like to sweep the issue of increased radioactivity under the rug (which - forgive us for this cheeky remark - does not shield them), but it is a clear signal of correctness of Sulzer's hypotheses. If it could be proven that this radioactivity has an artificial origin, a domino effect would occur that would change the previous traditional ideas about what most people thought possible in relation to the technological and scientific possibilities of the German Reich during the time of the Second World War hold, would gradually tip over.

As far as certain nuclear legacy issues are concerned, it is certainly not only the region of St. Georgen an der Gusen-Gusen that is affected, but also many other areas of Germany, especially Thuringia. For years we have been concerned with the question of whether one should really report to the interested public everything that was going on with (SS) secret developments, and whether one should frighten those alive today in view of the problematic things that we suspect are stuck in the ground. There are (unfortunately) indications of this, which can certainly be followed up, and which concern, among other things, the underground locations of some nuclear reactors, which were probably never found by the Allies after the war and may in future report unsolicited, in a form that says everything other than desirable. Only this much: If the reactors were simply shut down after the war and no longer maintained, then nuclear physical processes continued to take place in them without human intervention, which pose no problem as long as certain safety systems work.

However, as is well known, these systems are subject to wear and tear. After six, seven or eight decades, the probability increases enormously that neglected old technology can lead to an accident, which is likely to be a worst-case scenario. Certainly: The

nuclear reactors of the German design that we suspect are not comparable to the one that blew up at Chernobyl, for example, but an abrupt reaction from these systems would be enough to make parts of Thuringia uninhabitable.

So back to the ZDF documentary ***The Search for Hitler's Bomb***. In it one heard new tones that were completely unfamiliar to classical historiography, presented by historians and other experts consulted by them. For example, Russian military historian Vladimir Sakharov explained something almost unbelievable:

"Actually [Marshal Zhukov's] report to Stalin about the German nuclear project is very interesting. The new sources are available. However, the most important thing, in my opinion, is the statement that the Germans did create the German atomic bomb.« (Verbatim translation)

The Zhukov report of October 1945 stated something for which we had to put up with massive criticism until recently, namely:

"On the basis of the material we have collected, one can conclude that the Germans achieved good results in the field of theoretical and practical research and application of nuclear energy, up to and including the construction of an atomic bomb." 63

> A notice

The historian dr. Matthias Uhl explained that towards the end of the war the Allies therefore multiplied their efforts to overthrow the German Reich. 64 ›

Note We pointed out the Allies' this problem and a number of last books, referring Alexander de Seversky, who declared after the war that the massive Anglo-American (terror)

bombardment served primarily to prevent the use of German nuclear weapons (because the Allies apparently did not know the exact locations of German nuclear research).

The film also referred to the importance of SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler (especially on his whereabouts

after the war and a possible transfer to the USA - which we will go into in the next chapter), to Nordhausen, the V-2 and its (planned) successors, to Wernher von Braun, the importance of Himmler's SS for the secret projects, to Russian Spy sources reporting on two nuclear tests in Thuringia, conducted with "great force" and yet appearing too small for a "proper" nuclear bomb, and on the design of one of the test weapons (spherical with a diameter of 1.5 meters). One of the spies then also reported on the observed effects of one of the weapon explosions and named factors that are no longer a secret when it comes to the effects of nuclear weapons, but were only known to a few insiders at the time.

What particularly surprised us was that the American historian Mark Walker (author of the book ***The Uranium Machine – Myth and Reality of the German Atomic Bomb***), who repeatedly had his say in the ZDF documentary, seemed to have meanwhile realized that his earlier position that the Germans had no nuclear weapons could develop was no longer tenable. In the film, he made some statements, albeit cautiously reserved at times, that we would never have expected to come out of his mouth, but showed that he was obviously now trying by all means to get the curve. Of course, one can always allow contemporary historians who call themselves experts to change their minds, but the fact remains that we can no longer take these establishment historians seriously

what he has already asserted with conviction, especially since he always portrayed the German nuclear scientists as somehow infantile and incompetent. They weren't - and here you have to acknowledge the facts, whether you like it or not - by no means, because according to the information available to us, they not only developed the classic atomic bombs based on nuclear fission, but were already on the way to fusion weapons, although this is unclear is how far they really got (witnesses have reported completed prototypes being dumped in mines).

Incidentally, the question may be asked who is really infantile and incapable when one refuses to take note of certain indications for years because they do not fit into the cemented worldview at all.

In the documentation, the (in itself unimportant) Swabian language was used
Haigerloch German received, as well on
Shaped charge specialists, the Hillersleben military training area, »unknown

Atomic Bomb Proposals" and finally to the "B8 Bergkristall" facility already mentioned, which according to current knowledge should only have served the production of the Messerschmitt 262, but may still have a dark secret in the form of a floor below.

We do not want to reproduce the entire ZDF documentation at this point, but recommend anyone interested to look for it in the ZDF media library under the title ***The Search for Hitler's Atomic Bomb*** - and then watch it.

In this context, one has to assume that what has been said and shown here is only the tip of a much larger iceberg that will become visible in the form of further films. ZDF certainly didn't allow itself to be harnessed to a topic that only exists in shadows and rumours, but that offers substance. Incidentally, we believe that the Second German Television may also be sitting on information that justifies further research on the subject. After all, we had already published a first book on the problem of German nuclear weapons in 2001, so that the responsible editorial team had perhaps been able to gather suitable information for 15 years. In addition, there had already been a report on the subject of "Jonastal" in the 1990s, entitled ***The Last Führer Headquarters. What did the US Army find 65 in 1945?*** which was produced by Halim Hosny and Franz Fitzke in 1992 for ZDF. Since then, those responsible for the station have been informed that Thuringia was also for some contemporary puzzles.

In connection with the documentary ***In Search of Hitler's Atomic Bomb***, there were also some oddities that could only make you shake your head. One of them should be mentioned at this point: One day before the film was broadcast, Sven Felix Kellerhoff (Chief Editor of Contemporary and Cultural History; ***www.Welt.de***) was incensed in his article "Now ZDF is also looking for Hitler's atomic bomb" 66 › **Note** about the documentation. In Germany it to be part of the proven practice of the representatives of the "quality media", which many now also count as "lying press" because of such incidents, to evaluate things that one has not even seen (or read) - are be it film contributions or books. Apparently the gentlemen who do this are with the

endowed with the gift of foreknowledge and surrounded by a halo. There is no other way to explain why the writing they presented is still taken seriously by some contemporaries, even though it lacks any basis. Kellerhoff's article was probably intended to deter anyone who might be interested in the ZDF documentary, because everything the editor wrote to the **world** came down to the fact that the topic was irrelevant and the facts spoke against it - so it was all nonsense. At the end of his article, Kellerhoff stated in this regard:

"It remains a mystery why the subject of 'Hitler's atomic bomb' continues to appeal to historians who are actually knowledgeable, despite these facts. According to Stefan Brauburger [Head of the Contemporary History Editor], the film should only show an 'interim result'; the research went on. You could also save this money or better spend it on serious documentation. Because a German nuclear weapon never existed, not even remotely. Neither Soviet nor US › **Note** (emphasis added) .

Intelligence reports anything. «

67

Authors)

Mr. Kellerhoff leaned very far out of the window with his statement. We're betting that while it may take a few more years, he'll fall out of the same one. The serve should be hard, but then deservedly done. Kellerhoff and company are trying to judge something they don't understand. Apparently, the editors of certain media are not aware that an increasing number of people are dealing with the topic, who have collected a lot of information over the years, but so far mostly not published it. Some of them are extremely interesting, but some are also of downright fundamental importance. In addition, the statements of contemporary witnesses relating to specific locations of underground facilities have been checked in recent years. Radar measurements showed again and again that the witnesses had not lied, but that more or less extensive cavities, some of them multi-storey, could actually be identified. The problem generally consists in obtaining official approvals in order to be able to check the suspicions. Messrs Karlsch and Sulzer can tell you a thing or two about it (or rather about how you blocked them) - about the experiences

Not to mention those who are doing research in Thuringia.

Of course, the search for evidence in the form of tangible objects is extremely difficult, since everything that could be found at the end of the war and immediately afterwards was salvaged and transported by the Allies, while what can still be found is well (and sometimes deep) hidden under the earth. It is important to remember that much of what one could do in terms of research and gathering evidence is a matter of money, which is particularly scarce for those working on a private basis. Only a few have the opportunity to deal with the subject more or less professionally. But even they reach their limits, namely whenever, for example, documents that could provide further information about people and/or locations are still subject to secrecy, which in itself - we repeat ourselves - is suspicious and its reason is not simply that the former Allies enjoy secrecy.

Speaking of secrecy: not only the (former) Allies are active in this regard, no, in Germany too, generally speaking, there is a lot that has remained under wraps up to now. On July 5, 2011, the private television broadcaster 3sat broadcast a program entitled **Under Lock** as part of its **Kulturzeit** series. **Top secret files in German archives** 68 › Information showing that there are around 7.5 million secret documents relating to contemporary history. 69 **Note** We do not know whether there are papers among them that can provide information on the subject dealt with here, but it is significant if such a number of documents exist that are hidden from contemporary historical research and are in part significantly older than 30 Years. Here, too, the argument that is often put forward in speeches on Sundays and in Parliament is taken ad absurdum by the free, responsible citizen.

At the end of this chapter we would like to highlight something particularly interesting: In the ZDF program about the search for the German atomic bomb, the son of a US secret agent, who was a close confidant of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, had his say and some of the things had witnessed that affected the German nuclear (weapons) program.

The man named Donald Richardson retained his explosive knowledge throughout his life

for himself and only spoke to his two sons that he was present when several dozen kilograms (!) of enriched, weapons-grade uranium (!!!) from German production could be seized. If this orally transmitted information could be substantiated, history would have to be rewritten: the Germans would then have succeeded in doing something that the Americans (according to their account) could only achieve with the greatest possible use of materials and personnel - and at the then astronomically high costs of two billion dollars!

Assuming that Germany actually had 60 or more kilograms of enriched uranium 235 or, which is also possible, uranium 233 at the end of the war: Where were the plant(s) in which the material for the bomb was produced? What process was it made with? Was there perhaps a special German technology for this that has not been known (or was not allowed to be known) until today because it is relatively simple and would enable almost every nation to build a nuclear weapon? Who were the minds behind the project? What became of them? And what happened to the material after it was secured?

A few answers were found on the Internet in a place that would hardly be considered relevant to our considerations in this context: the "Baseball in Wartime" website. There was already years ago – the

Information dated 2006/2007! – a biography of Donald Richardson 70 › **Note** , which remained virtually untraceable for all those researching the state of German nuclear (weapons) technology until at least the name of the US agent was known. Richardson had been an avid baseball player both before and after the war - and it didn't even matter that a few sentences were also published in his biography that related to his secret wartime activities:

"Volunteering for the Army in 1940, Don went to Fort Knox, OCS, Fort Sill, Artillery School, Fort Benning, Ranger training, and then Panama. [...]"

Don was General Eisenhower's ›eyes and ears‹ in OSS. He made amphibious assaults in Sicily, Salerno and Anzio with the 45th Infantry in support of the 36th.

After returning to Fort Meade from Anzio with German prisoners, Don is seen at Yalta, Tehran, Cairo, and later Potsdam.

After Colonel Boris Pash, Morris Berg, Donald Richardson and 23

counterintelligence agents captured Werner Heisenberg and Otto Hahn and 136 pounds of weapons grade uranium at the Berlin Post Office, the atomic scientists were sent to London on a DC-4 (similar to the plane above which transported the President to Casablanca, Yalta, Tehran) . Don came back on a B-29 to Wendover Air Base in Utah with the uranium. He then joined the composite bomb group as a security officer flying out of Batista Air Base in Cuba to Howard Field in Panama. They practiced dropping pumpkins before Don came with the second bomb to Tinian. He flew with General Sweeney over Hiroshima as an instrument plane, then Nagasaki in 71 Bock's Car. «

Note (emphasis added by the authors)

Let's keep it short and focus on the most important statements:

According to the quote just reproduced, Donald Richardson was referred to as General Eisenhower's "eyes and ears" in the OSS, the American secret service Office of Strategic Services, which indicates that he enjoyed a very special position of trust, which in turn predestined him for important tasks and operations . It was precisely for this reason that he took part in the allied conferences of Yalta, Tehran, Cairo and Potsdam.

After Colonel Boris Pash (ALSOS), Morris Berg, Donald Richardson and 23 counterintelligence agents Werner Heisenberg and Otto Hahn arrested and seized 136 pounds of weapons-grade uranium - certainly not, as the literal translation reads, in a Berlin post office, but, what is more likely probably in a Reichspost (research) facility in or near Berlin – the nuclear scientists were brought to London by a DC-4.

Donald Richardson later flew with the uranium in a B-29 bomber to Wend Air Base in the US state of Utah and from there, after a few stopovers, finally got to the Pacific island of Tinian with the second atomic bomb, where preparations for the atomic bombing of Japan were underway took place. From there he was deployed both via Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What happened there needs no explanation.

If you slowly let what was written on the website "Baseball in Wartime" about the person of Donald Richardson slowly melt on your tongue, then you are not only surprised that you have obviously finally come across a knowing person on the US side to be, but also impressed, now the connecting element in the

Discussion about the existence of a German nuclear (weapons) program that claims to have arrested Werner Heisenberg and Otto Hahn, who had obviously been caught red-handed in the Reichspost system, and also to have captured 136 pounds of weapons-grade uranium.

Donald Richardson died in 1996, and apparently ten years later his sons had felt they could reveal a small piece of the truth - discreetly positioned on a website devoted primarily to baseball. We would say: simply brilliant!

Also noteworthy is the information in Richardson's biography, according to which the secret agent went to the USA with the weapons-grade uranium, only to eventually land via detours on Tinian, from where the American B-29 bombers took off and went through Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroyed the dropping of nuclear weapons. Did the uranium go into one of the bombs? Perhaps even with the help of the know-how of German scientists? Why sat Donald Richardson in the machines that accompanied the atomic bombers? Was he later to describe how the German uranium, and perhaps even the German bombs, had worked?

Admittedly, Donald Richardson's references to his sons are not definitive proof in themselves, but very strong evidence for the hypothesis we have been putting forward for 15 years that Germany was perfectly capable of developing nuclear weapons. In addition, it can be assumed that the Richardson sons should be able to keep their father's statements well documented and not just report what they heard.

We also think that there shouldn't be any reason for them to invent such a story, because on closer inspection they have nothing to gain from it, but a great deal to lose. Why would the sons of a top US agent be interested in doing something of the established (victory)

To report something completely contradictory to historiography if this is not based on verifiable facts and ultimately even - unintentionally - almost glorified the performance of the hated German enemy during the Second World War?

We have a suspicion that after seven decades American structures (and not only them) may find themselves increasingly in need of action and explanation if 1) more and more indications and evidence appear that speak for a German nuclear weapons program, and 2) at some point anyone questioned the knowledge of the US

responsible - at the latest when what allegedly does not exist contaminates the drinking water and the soil or spreads out into the environment in an explosive reaction, making more or less large areas in Germany and Austria uninhabitable.

We originally intended to give the book the title ***Zeitbombe Thuringia***, but then decided that it was probably too sensational. However, the approach was correct, because various time bombs are ticking in Thuringia and elsewhere. A good friend of ours, who finished his research on the subject years ago, said that proof of the existence of the German nuclear (weapons) program would be provided at some point. Even if no one is looking for him anymore. Because what is slumbering underground will one day, in the not too distant future, show in a brutal way that it is there. Will the man be right? We believe so, and don't tell anyone later that they weren't warned in time.

» *Those declared dead live longer.* «

saying

The resurrection of Hitler's secret weapons chief

If SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler brought to the USA
by CIC agent Donald Richardson?

Officially, it has always been claimed that Hans Kammler died on May 9, 1945 - all other claims were all too readily described as flawless conspiracy theories. But the strange thing about them is that they can sometimes come true and, in terms of their explosiveness, eclipse the reality presented to us by interested circles. This is what happened in the case of one of the most powerful men in the Third Reich: Hans Kammler, about whom we have reported in our books that have been published since 2001. The claims that have been made for years that he died in 1945 in the course of the turmoil at the end of the war in the Prague area were never credible for us - not least because there were (at least) five other ways of death. In 2015, solid evidence emerged that the SS Obergruppenfuhrer, classified as a war criminal, survived his own death under the protection of US secret services

...

This hypothesis, which for the politically correct conditions in the Federal
72 *by Hans Kammler* > A notice, ⁷³ Republic of Germany probably had to
be at the absolute limit of what is feasible, was presented in more detail in
the **ZDF-History** program on **Hitler's secret weapons chief - on the
tracks of** › Hint. **Focus online** wrote:

»'The whole story of the suicide is staged' is the thesis of the Berlin
historian Rainer Karlsch: 'There are several documents which, in my
opinion, clearly prove that Kammler in American
Captured and taken by the CIC [former counterintelligence service of

USA] was interrogated.«

74

> A notice

And further:

»The researcher at the German Historical Institute in Moscow Historian Matthias Uhl says that the reports by the Americans "are to be taken more seriously overall than those by close confidants of Kammler" in which there is talk of suicide ...

While doing research in the US, the Austrian documentary filmmaker Andreas Sulzer came across the family of an OSS [US military intelligence agency in the early 1940s] officer, Donald W. Richardson, who reported directly to US General Eisenhower.

In an interview, one of the sons of the US secret service agent says: 'My father was supposed to bring this useful German to the USA, he had knowledge of the most modern weapons production, it was my father's job to prevent him from falling into the hands of the Russian secret service .'"

75

> A notice

At this point we would like to refrain from reproducing the content of the program in detail, but instead recommend watching it on the Internet. 76

> A notice

As the interested reader knows, we stumbled across the aforementioned Hans Kammler more than ten years ago when we were dealing with the events in the Jonastal area, Thuringia, at the end of the war and subsequently published several books, which mainly dealt with the secret weapons of the second generation, the development and testing of which has remained as good as under wraps to this day. At that time we had repeatedly come into contact with people close to Kammler, who told us with a wink that we shouldn't believe in the suicide version. SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. On the contrary, Ing. Hans Kammler survived the war and, based on his knowledge, was later welcomed by the Allies with open arms.

No sooner had we published corresponding comments than it was said that the whole thing was nothing more than a conspiracy theory, because we knew pretty well that Kammler had been killed in early May 1945 ... Well, knowledge that the average citizen gets it always only

filtered information so as not to rebel against a state system that is based to a not inconsiderable extent on lies. But when certain truths come to light, they are usually immediately criticized as something that cannot possibly be true. This also happened in the case of the **ZDF-History** program mentioned, which was based on research by the documentary filmmaker Andreas Sulzer and the historian Dr. Rainer Karlsch footed.

In its online edition, the newspaper **Die Welt** was cautiously positive about Sulzer's and Karl's findings, but then immediately

Criticizing the person of the historian:

»However, the author is not unproblematic. Karlsch is undoubtedly a knowledgeable researcher who published important books on East German reparations up to 1952 and on uranium mining in the Ore Mountains. However, in 2005 he got completely lost in his most important book, **Hitler's Bomb**. The claim in it that the Nazis had "successfully tested a tactical nuclear weapon several times before the end of the war in 1945, the destructive potential of which was far below that of the two American atomic bombs" proved to be nonsense. Karlsch got lost, his reputation was ruined.«

> A notice

Well, let's cut it short: This was typical establishment media quacking, spawned by a politically correct writer—Sven Felix Kellerhoff, mentioned in the previous chapter. Certainly, Karlsch's book ultimately lacked the all-confirming expert opinion on the small nuclear weapons test that took place in March 1945 at the Ohrdruf military training area, but there were solid reasons for this, as we have already shown in one of the previous books. Incidentally, Karlsch's work, which he wrote together with Heiko Petermann, came light years closer to the truth than all the related concoctions that reflected the history of the Allies and thus, in some cases, completely ignored the truth. Irrespective of this, it should be clear to any analytical mind that in this country after 70 years of brainwashing, which continues to this day and has even been intensified over the past ten years, one can no longer expect to be welcomed if one tries to to get to the bottom of the truth.

On the contrary: those of the Allies after the Second World War

The propaganda used has been quite successful, so that even when hard facts are available, they are still dismissed and ignored. This could be seen, among other things, in some reader comments - they are no longer accessible, but have been secured by us - on the above-mentioned **world** article, which clearly showed that hops and malt are as good as lost in this country.

In addition, it could be assumed that the people who made their statements in the ZDF **History** program only disclosed a few pieces of information. It is a well-known fact that caution is the mother of the china box, and it was wise to hint at some things and withhold the more conclusive information for the moment, to be presented when things might get tight. What Messrs Karlsch, Uhl and Sulzer said was definitely just the tip of the iceberg that had accumulated over years of work.

In view of the situation here, it made little sense to go with him immediately on a collision course with established historiography, especially since – as was heard a little later – many a “connoisseur of the matter” already felt that his famous tie had been stepped on and did not want to leave the terrain to other interests without a fight. In the Federal Republic of Germany there are a whole series of “historians” who do not describe history as it actually was, but do so on a political mission and of course saw their skins flying off in the face of such news.

At this point we allow ourselves to light a candle in a dark time to show in a few sentences what importance Kammler had for the Americans as well as for the other Allies. He was not only responsible for the latest first and second generation weapon systems and their underground storage, but also for securing the research projects at the end of the war. After the war, the Allies captured thousands of tons of scientific and technical documents, many of which are still locked up today. However, Kammler made sure that the really important papers got under the ground – to locations where they should still be today. In order to make access to such underground facilities impossible, these facilities were secured with explosives and traps - with means and methods that could easily survive decades and which we do not intend to present in detail here. In addition, Kammler continued the work of his (until today in the

public unknown) predecessors and ensured that all information that existed in connection with the secret weapons developments was preserved.

The things that were transported underground concerned the top-secret German nuclear weapons project, documents on the further German rocket developments (V-4 to V-8) and, among other things, the development of the super explosive RADgUM, which is subject to the highest secrecy, against nuclear weapons - as we already did indicated at the beginning of our book - the purest toy developments are. This explosive was based on advanced physics and eclipsed everything that weapons laboratories had produced by 1942 and were to produce by 1945 on the German side. A test of this superweapon, which took place at the Grafenwöhr military training area and was carried out with 700 grams of the material, injured the members of the test team two kilometers away and even put them in a kind of coma. Further research quickly made it clear to those responsible that a few dozen kilograms of the substance could destroy entire nations and continents in seconds, so this last resort was put on hold.

(Please don't come to us with the unqualified claim that if you had a superweapon, it would have been used. Even if we repeat ourselves: the example of the German poison gases, which were produced and stored in large quantities during the Second World War, takes this view, which derives from the Lieschen-Müller logic, ad absurdum right at the beginning of every discussion.)

At the end of the **ZDF history** program, the question was raised as to whether the knowledge of a Hans Kammler was more important than his conviction for war crimes he had committed. It was surprising that people acted so cautiously here, when otherwise, when it came to German guilt and German war criminals, they always wielded the big (propaganda) club and used terms that left nothing to be desired in terms of clarity. Well, this reluctance was probably not exercised by accident, but was intended to prevent further reflection on an extremely explosive political issue. After all, SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler, according to numerous experts on the matter, the third most powerful man in the Reich, and his transfer to US custody (whereby one should better speak of making the person disappear, because there were no traces

desired) is about the same as if Adolf Hitler or Heinrich Himmler were secretly removed and hidden without leaving any traces. The whole thing was a process that – at least for those who like to appear as moralizers and reformed people – could not be surpassed in terms of unscrupulousness, immorality and infamy and had been practiced by a secret service representative of a country (which, incidentally, could not have happened without the consent of his superiors could), which to this day describes itself as morally superior, extraordinary, free and democratic. Certainly: In the **ZDF-History** program as well as in the documentary ***In Search of Hitler's Atomic Bomb*** (see previous chapter), which was broadcast weeks later, it was always claimed that Kammler had been brought to the United States almost out of necessity to prevent his the Russians took over. You can believe this reasoning - or not (we don't). In our opinion, the »Kammler Files« lets the mask slip off the face of the US establishment and reveals the unsightly grimace that is actually behind it. Of course, one can object that secret services generally act without morality and scruples, and some contemporaries even describe them as the criminal arm of the government. The fact is that if a man like Kammler was "secured" and not later convicted, then the Americans had something to hide. In addition, the question must be allowed: If he was spared, why were millions of Germans who the Allies regarded as real or supposed National Socialists held accountable? Did the motto apply here that the little ones are hanged and the big ones let go? If that was the case, then the whole discussion about German guilt is nothing more than a farce and finally belongs on the garbage heap of history.

The **Welt** article mentioned above also said:

“If that's what happened [Kammler's transfer to the United States], it's not a glorification for the US intelligence community. Because Kammler was undoubtedly a terrible mass murderer who would have been heard in a court of law and would certainly have been sentenced to death.«

> A notice

What was mentioned in the **ZDF history** program and also taken up in the **Welt** article was the fact that we found it difficult to understand that

Kammler's (alleged) plans to be able to sell his knowledge in the USA could not be implemented after his transfer to the USA:

“By the way, it is said that it quickly became apparent that Kammler had miscalculated. Richardson is said to have interrogated him harshly, in a maximum security prison, without getting much out of it. Finally, after about two years in the US, the SS chief engineer brought himself

79 um.«

> A notice

John Richardson, the son of CIC secret agent Donald Richardson, also mentioned that what was learned from Kammler had influenced subsequent armament measures in the United States.

We looked at these passages several times and were a little surprised that a Kammler, if he was really brought to the USA, apparently did not reveal the information that the Americans were hoping for from him. He then died by his own hand in 1947 after apparently unsuccessful attempts to elicit certain things from him.

To be honest, we don't believe that version. We exchanged views with the protagonists of this hypothesis and also learned some interesting details, but despite this additional information it did not sound convincing to us that Kammler went to the USA - at least not the real Kammler.

It may well be that "Kammler" had real documents with him when he was captured that are now in a US archive. It may also be that the Americans believed they had placed Hitler's secret weapons chief in their charge. But whether it really was him, they could not clarify with certainty. As well as? They hadn't been able to position anyone in their environment during the war. Instead, they had only captured one individual who was Kammler's height, eye color, facial physiognomy, brash demeanor, and who knew much of the information the Americans were trying to gather. According to what we learned years ago, (the real) Kammler had already taken measures in good time before the end of the war so that – should Germany be defeated – he could go underground without being recognized. For this purpose, at least two doppelgangers were set up, who at the end of their training looked so perfect that Kammler refused to run into them unless that was absolutely necessary

was. The doppelgangers were "briefed" so well by their trainers that they passed for the real Kammler to people who did not know the SS Obergruppenfuhrer from long-term direct personal or family experience. These false Kammlers could also stand up to opposing interrogators at any time, if they had to.

What reminds us of the American version of the disappearance of Hans

Kammler bothers is the following:

1) According to what we learned from contemporary witnesses, Kammler despised the Americans. There was not the slightest reason for him to make common cause with them. In our view, the envisaged negotiations with some high-ranking representatives of the Nazi system, for example Speer, were part of the measures to cover Kammler's tracks and put certain people on the wrong track.

2) Kammler left nothing to chance. According to a contemporary witness, he took timely action to fake his exitus and then to go into hiding.

3) Kammler was too important at the end of the war to move himself into areas that had to be assumed that they could be taken by enemy units shortly. After all, he was the last hope of certain people who wanted to build a Fourth Reich under him. To expose such a significant person to unnecessary danger would be to be either insincere about such plans or to have lost one's mind.

4) It is hard to imagine that a man like Kammler (at least if it was the real one) had so little to offer the Americans that they had to interrogate him severely. With what Kammler actually had on offer (although he certainly didn't mention the most important and recent developments), he was of the utmost importance to the Americans, so that it is not credible that he was pinched and later simply allowed to commit suicide. Incidentally, it will be interesting to see whether solid physical evidence will emerge in the future that confirms the existence (of a correct or incorrect) Kammler in the USA.

We are very reluctant to imagine that no information about his burial place etc. should be available.

5) Sure: Even the genuine Kammler would only have been able to evade the access of the Allied secret services for a certain period of time, but due to his status he would have dictated the conditions under which he was willing to cooperate with them in a certain way.

6) Also: Who was the military attaché Colonel Fritz Schörnig on the trail of when he was on duty in Czechoslovakia? According to the information available to us, he was looking for Kammler in the neighboring country of the GDR and actually came pretty close.

7) Is it actually known that the most important developments that Kammler had to protect are in an underground hiding place, which was again Czechoslovakian territory after the war? It is logical to assume that the real Kammler was in its immediate vicinity due to the importance of this facility.

Of course, it is the case that we do not simply pull our different view of things out of thin air, but in the course of our research, as well as some of our partners, as far as Kammler is concerned, came to different conclusions, which the **ZDF history** - Representation not canceled. On the contrary: The story is only really exciting now, because the six variants known so far alone, where and how SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler is said to have died, implying that the man was present twice or three times. Or did he have the ability to bilocate?

We want to end this chapter by letting you know something else that we feel should be examined more closely - the various traces that exist that indicate that Hans Kammler was - we cannot find a better term - "parked" in Czechoslovakia, to be available to both American and (then) Soviet intelligence agencies. In this regard, we do not want to hide the fact that various people have followed Kammler's footsteps in Czechoslovakia, with more or less significant results. There were also some Kammler "hunters" active in this country who, when they thought they had found a hot lead, would in turn set false tracks to mislead the competition, so that overall it was a sometimes confusing one situation offered.

A few years ago, during our research, we had the opportunity to meet a person who was on the trail of Kammler for professional reasons. This had less to do with the SS-Obergruppenfuhrer per se and more to do with the measures he took at the end of the war, which included setting up accounts abroad, which still seem to be of great interest to certain structures today.

In the course of her research, the person found the existence of the accounts confirmed. But not only that: She also found a lead that initially irritated her and that concerned the SS Obergruppenfuhrer, who, according to the legend, was supposed to have died in 1945.

At this point we do not want to deal with the accounts, but only with what concerns Hans Kammler. The person we contacted found out the following about him (which could be substantiated by the submission of a large number of documents): According to the information and documents collected, Hans

Kammler lived in what was then CSSR after the war until its end in 1972, namely in a Village whose name has been transmitted to us. Until his death, he was under the guard of both the US and Soviet secret services – and the Czech intelligence service was also involved.

Hans Kammler was killed (shot by the KGB on Russian territory) when he was found to be continuing to network with his old comrades past the services. Two of the men who played a role in this connection were a certain SS officer Koehler and also a certain SS officer Klein, the latter probably being the former commander of the SS Pioneer School Hradischko, which belonged to the SS military training area in Bohemia (until 1940). 1943: SS troop training area Beneschau) belonged. Both gentlemen were involved in storage and relocation, with Emil Klein, his full name, being one of the greatest specialists in the field of safe storage of important goods.

After the political change in the CSSR, Czech secret service officers tried to monetize their knowledge of Kammler and the events connected with this person in some way. Some were later found shot; there are also copies of press reports published at the time.

Years ago we were informed that the person who came to Kammler on the wanted to get on track, had to get two things: his service card and

also the death certificate. Both exist. The question that arose for us at the time (and it's posed again today) is: Are both documents with the Americans? Or, what seems more realistic to us, with the Russians? Or maybe even both based on the doppelganger hypothesis (although there must be an original and a fake)? Incidentally, the sum invested by Kammler in Switzerland was around 40 billion Reichsmarks. With interest and compound interest, today it might be a sum of several hundred billion

dollars to expect. (Years ago, another source put the figure at ⁸⁰ least \$150 billion.) We know that a number of people are struggling to locate the accounts -- despite repeated claims that they do not exist. For us, these accounts are uninteresting because those who want to keep the money harmless may not have long lives if they succeed.

> A notice

"The only duty we have to history is to rewrite it."

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

epilogue

When we published our first book in 2001, we could not have imagined that the complex of topics dealt with in it, the German secret or miracle weapons of the second generation, especially the atomic bomb, would occupy us for so many years. Even after 15 years, we can state that the topic is still waiting to be dealt with in many respects, because up to now officials have repeatedly said that it is not relevant and/or the facts, indications, documents, witness statements and other things that have been collected results could not be taken seriously because they were in acute contradiction to established historiography.

But as Oscar Wilde said, "The only duty we have to history is to rewrite it." He was aware that the previous history was only that of the victors - one-sided, manipulated, even partially falsified. Because we share this view, we feel it is necessary to continue our work, even if we have limited possibilities. However, we have already achieved one thing (without wanting to praise ourselves for it): the avalanche we prophesied years ago has now been released and is on its way into the valley. Along the way, much will be swept away that was once posited as established and incontrovertible truth. And: We are no longer the only ones who think the existence of a German nuclear weapon is possible. In the meantime, even people have joined this hypothesis/theory, who explained to us years ago that such a weapon never existed. Actually, we could therefore sit back and wait and see what happens next. However, we believe that we will be able to make one or the other contribution in the future. However, we are not bean counters. To be clear: Our task is rather to point out contradictions and "curiosities" that should never exist in a coherent historiography - especially not in relation to nuclear (weapons) research during the Second World War, from

that says the Americans could do everything, but the Germans could do nothing. Sooner or later, other researchers and seekers of truth will follow certain tracks we have laid (or develop their own search strategies), which logically can also imply that at some point they will pass us by in terms of knowledge. We take it easy: It's about the thing, and we're happy about everyone who makes progress in this. After all, it's about the truth, and every effort should be justified for it.

[back to content](#)

¹ See the article "Why Germany is not solely to blame" in ***Welt Online***

from January 4, 2014 under

<http://www.welt.de/debatte/kommentare/article123516387/Warum-Germany-not-alone-guilt-ist.html>

[back to content](#)

2 Rolf-Günter Hauk: *nuclear fission and gas lanterns. The Use of Thorium in the Third Reich.* tredition GmbH, Hamburg n.d., pages 46 to 55.

[back to content](#)

³ "Revisionism" (term). Quote from *Wikipedia*,
<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revisionismus> (accessed March 10, 2015)

[back to content](#)

⁴ See *Wikipedia*, "Manhattan Project", <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan-Project> (accessed 18 February 2016) with reference to the original source: Per F. Dahl: *Heavy water and the wartime race for nuclear energy*. Taylor & Francis, 1999, pages 279 to 285.

[back to content](#)

⁵ For information on Spengler, see https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Spengler

[back to content](#)

⁶ For information on Gerlach, see https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walther_Gerlach

[back to content](#)

⁷ See Hans Hausamann, https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Hausamann

back to content

8 »Nazi military nuclear waste in the Asse nuclear waste storage facility ›unlikely‹ – Science historian Rechenberg: After Hitler's decree, no further work was done on the bomb«, Interview, Deutschlandradio Kultur, on the Internet at http://www.deutschlandradiokultur.de/militaerischer-nuclearAbfall-der-nazis-im-atommuelllager.1008.de.html?dram:article_id=164124 (accessed March 12, 2014)

[back to content](#)

9 See: Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner: ***The Allied Lies and the German Miracle Weapons. The Third Reich, the atomic bomb and August 6, 1945***, Kopp, Rottenburg 2010, pages 101 to 111.

[back to content](#)

10 See the article “The Conceited Jew. How Otto Uthnamen presented himself as a Nazi victim“, in ***Jüdische Allgemeine***, online at <http://www.juedische-allgemeine.de/article/view/id/14790> (accessed March 7, 2015)

[back to content](#)

¹¹ See the report "Alleged Concentration Camp Inmate: Horror Tale Hour" in ***Stern***, im Internet at <http://www.stern.de/panorama/angeblicher-kz-haeftling-horrormaerchenstunden-1963471.html> (accessed March 7, 2015)

[back to content](#)

¹² See the article »There was no Odessa«, in *Die Welt*, on the Internet at http://www.welt.de/welt_print/article765317/Es-gab-keine-Odessa.html (accessed on 7. March 2015)

[back to content](#)

¹³ Philip Henshall, ***Vengeance: Hitler's Nuclear Weapon - Fact or Fiction?***, Allan Sutton Limited, UK, 1995. See also: Wolfgang Hirschfeld and Geoffrey Brooks: ***Hirschfeld. The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946***, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, MD, USA, 1996, passim.

[back to content](#)

¹⁴ Wolfgang Hirschfeld: *patrols - The logbook of a submarine radio operator*, new
Kaiser Verlag, Klagenfurt (Austria), new edition 1998, page 373

[back to content](#)

¹⁵ The loading list is from the Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 901 M. Street SE, Washington DC 20374-5060.

[back to content](#)

¹⁶ Wolfgang Hirschfeld and Geoffrey Brooks: *Hirschfeld. The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946*, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, MD, USA, 1996, passim.

[back to content](#)

¹⁷ Erich Gröner: *The ships of the German Navy and Air Force 1939-45 and her whereabouts*, JF Lehmanns Verlag, Munich 1972. But also: Paul Herbert Freyer: *Death on all seas*, 8th edition, GDR military publishing house, Berlin 1979.

[back to content](#)

18 Paul Kemp: ***The German and Austrian U-boat losses in both world wars***, Urbes Verlag, Gräfelfing 1998, page 282 (translation of the original edition of ***U-Boats Destroyed - German Submarine Losses in the World Wars***, Arms & Armor Press, London 1997).

[back to content](#)

¹⁹ Wolfgang Hirschfeld and Geoffrey Brooks: *Hirschfeld. The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946*, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, MD, USA, 1996, passim.

[back to content](#)

20 British newspaper ***Mail on Sunday*** 7 January 1996.

[back to content](#)

²¹ *History*, ZDF documentary from October 29, 2000.

[back to content](#)

²² Article "Hot Charge", in *Der Spiegel*, No. 2/1996 (January 8, 1996), on the Internet at <http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-8871020.html>

[back to content](#)

23 Article "Hot Charge", in ***Der Spiegel***, No. 2/1996 (January 8, 1996), on the Internet at <http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-8871020.html>

[back to content](#)

²⁴ See <http://www.latimes.com/world/asia/la-fg-japan-bomb-20150805-story.html> (accessed February 23, 2016)

[back to content](#)

²⁵ Wolfgang Hirschfeld and Geoffrey Brooks: ***Hirschfeld. The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946***, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, MD, USA, 1996, passim.

[back to content](#)

26 Robert K. Wilcox: *Japan's Secret War. Japan's Race against Time to build its own Atomic Bomb*, William Morrow and Company, New York, USA, 1985, passim.

[back to content](#)

²⁷ ibid.

[back to content](#)

28 Yellow cake (term). See on the Internet:
<http://www.chemie.de/lexikon/Yellowcake.html>

[back to content](#)

29 Robert K. Wilcox: *Japan's Secret War. Japan's Race against Time to build its own Atomic Bomb*, William Morrow and Company, New York, USA, 1985, passim.

[back to content](#)

³⁰ *ibid.*

[back to content](#)

³¹ Sidney Trevethan, *The Controversial Cargo of U-234*, self-published, Revision 9, USA, November 1998, page 3.

[back to content](#)

³² Philip Henshall, *Vengeance: Hitler's Nuclear Weapon - Fact or Fiction?*, Allan Sutton Limited, UK, 1995, page 127.

[back to content](#)

³³ Don Oberdorfer: ***The Two Koreas***, Addison-Wesley Publishers, 1997, page 251.

[back to content](#)

³⁴ Sidney Trevethan: ***The Controversial Cargo of U-234***, self-published, Revision 9, USA, November 1998. Footnote 75: LR Groves, Memo of 22 March 1944 to Chief of Staff. One of five related memos and letters between Allied commanders provided by Charles F. Stone in letter dated April 27, 1998.

[back to content](#)

³⁵ [http://www.spectrum.de/lexikon/physik/brut Reaktor/2073](http://www.spectrum.de/lexikon/physik/brut-Reaktor/2073)

[back to content](#)

³⁶ [https://www.energie-lexikon.info/brut Reaktor.html](https://www.energie-lexikon.info/brut_Reaktor.html)

[back to content](#)

³⁷ *ibid.*

back to content

38 See the article "Mercury Transport" at <http://www.deutsches-u-bootmuseum.com/mercurytransporte.html> (accessed February 24, 2016)

[back to content](#)

39 Merle E. Bunker: "Early Reactors. From Fermi's Water Boiler to Novel Power Prototypes. In ***Los Alamos Science***, Winter/Spring 1983. The article can be found on the Internet at <http://library.lanl.gov/cgi-bin/getfile?00416628.pdf>

[back to content](#)

⁴⁰ AF Messing and OC Dean: "Solubilities of Selected Metals in Mercury: HERMEX PROCESS«, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Available online at http://web.ornl.gov/info/reports/1960/3445_603614435.pdf

[back to content](#)

⁴¹ SC Brooks and GR Southworth, "History of mercury use and environmental contamination at the Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant," in *Environmental Pollution*, 159 (2011), pp. 219-228.

[back to content](#)

⁴² For gold synthesis, see <http://www.chemie.de/lexikon/Goldsynthese.html>

[back to content](#)

⁴³ Today Günthersleben-Wechmar.

[back to content](#)

44 Information on Gossel at <http://www.gemeinde-gossel.de/>; an old topographical map can be found at http://greif.uni-greifswald.de/geogreif/geogreif_content/upload/mtbl/5231Plaue1935Kopie.jpg; Gossel is in this in the upper left section of the image.

[back to content](#)

⁴⁵ On the Internet at <http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/detail/-/specific/Wird-hier-nach-dem-Bernsteinzimmer-gesucht-Geheimbohren-im-Jonastal-concern-f-289621535>

[back to content](#)

46 See on the Internet: <http://arnstadt.thueringer-general.de/web/arnstadt/startseite/detail/-/specific/Gossel-Suche-nach-verborgenen-Hohlraeumen-wird-fortsetz-543728559>

[back to content](#)

47 Information about Bittstädt on the Internet
at <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bittst%C3%A4dt>

[back to content](#)

⁴⁸ No. 48 of November 12, 2014, including the response from the responsible minister, printed paper 6/87, January 8, 2015, at <http://www.frank-kuschel.de/uploads/media/dr687.pdf>

[back to content](#)

⁴⁹ No. 55 of November 26, 2014 including the Minister's answer, printed paper 6/105, January 13, 2015, at [http://www.parldok.thueringen.de/ParlDok/dokument/53895/bohren-auf-dem-plateau from-gossel-ilm-kreis-.pdf](http://www.parldok.thueringen.de/ParlDok/dokument/53895/bohren-auf-dem-plateau-from-gossel-ilm-kreis-.pdf)

[back to content](#)

⁵⁰ The article by Frank Buhlemann can be found on the Internet at

[http://arnstadt.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/arnstadt/startseite/detail/-/specific/](http://arnstadt.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/arnstadt/startseite/detail/-/specific/Bohrungen-und-Schutz-beauftragt-aber-60-8201-000-Euro-nicht-bezahlt)

[Bohrungen-und-Schutz-beauftragt-aber-60-8201-000-Euro-nicht-bezahlt](http://arnstadt.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/arnstadt/startseite/detail/-/specific/Bohrungen-und-Schutz-beauftragt-aber-60-8201-000-Euro-nicht-bezahlt) 1464099731

[back to content](#)

51 See the article "The atomic triangle deal" (author: Jens Berger), January 16, 2009, at <http://www.heise.de/tp/artikel/29/29523/1.html>

[back to content](#)

52 See, for example, the article “The explosive treasure of the Swiss banks”, in *Wirtschaftswoche* of August 25, 2015, on the Internet at [http://www.wiwo.de/unternehmen/banken/herrenlose-konten-der-brisante-schatz- der swiss-banks/12210482.html](http://www.wiwo.de/unternehmen/banken/herrenlose-konten-der-brisante-schatz-der-swiss-banks/12210482.html)

back to content

⁵³ The article can be found on the Internet at <http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-28210080.html>

[back to content](#)

⁵⁴ This documentation can be found on the Internet in the ZDF media library at
[http://www.zdf.de/ZDFmediathek/beitrag/video/2457436/Die-Suche-nach-Hitlers-Atombombe#/
beitrag/video/2457436/Die-Suche-nach-Hitlers-Atomombe](http://www.zdf.de/ZDFmediathek/beitrag/video/2457436/Die-Suche-nach-Hitlers-Atombombe#/beitrag/video/2457436/Die-Suche-nach-Hitlers-Atomombe)

[back to content](#)

55 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

56 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

57 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

58 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

back to content

⁵⁹ ***On-Schauplatz*** - Reportage ***The mystery of the Nazi tunnels***, see the Internet at http://www.ots.at/presseaussendung/OTS_20150520_OTS0122/am-schauplatz-reportage-ueber-das-raetsel-um-die-nazistollen

[back to content](#)

⁶⁰ ***On-Schauplatz*** - Reportage ***The mystery of the Nazi tunnels***, see the Internet at http://www.ots.at/presseaussendung/OTS_20150520_OTS0122/am-schauplatz-reportage-ueber-das-raetsel-um-die-nazi-stollen

[back to content](#)

61 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

62 See the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

63 See on the Internet at [https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic bomb/](https://presseportal.zdf.de/pm/die-suche-nach-hitlers-atomic-bomb/)

[back to content](#)

⁶⁴ *ibid.*

back to content

⁶⁵ Can be viewed online on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DPSlepCu4uQ>

[back to content](#)

⁶⁶ The article can be found on the Internet at <http://www.welt.de/geschichte/zweiter-weltkrieg/article144491144/Wochen-sucht-auch-das-ZDF-nach-Hitlers-Atomombe.html>

[back to content](#)

67 See Sven Felix Kellerhoff: "Now the ZDF is also looking for Hitler's atomic bomb", on the Internet at <http://www.welt.de/geschichte/zweiter-weltkrieg/article144491144/Woche-sucht-auch-das-ZDF-nach-Hitlers-Atomic-Bomb.html>

back to content

⁶⁸ Available online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rM9dMmBxXGk>

[back to content](#)

⁶⁹ *ibid.* See also: <http://www.3sat.de/page/?source=/kulturzeit/themen/155382/index.html>

[back to content](#)

⁷⁰ The site is easy to find by feeding the search engine the terms "Baseball in Wartime" and "Donald Richardson." The link to the website is http://www.baseballinwartime.com/player_biographies/richardson_don.htm

[back to content](#)

⁷¹ See on the Internet at

http://www.baseballinwartime.com/player_biographies/richardson_don.htm

[back to content](#)

⁷² See on the Internet at http://www.zdf.de/ZDF/zdfportal/program_data/c5479add-a5dd35ff-99cf-ca2843da6ec4/20422297?generateCanonicalUrl=true

[back to content](#)

⁷³ Watch at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8Fv9ctnGKo>

[back to content](#)

⁷⁴ See the article »New doubts about suicide version: Has Hitlers

Secret weapons chief survived the war after all?“, in ***Focus Online***, on the Internet at http://www.focus.de/kultur/kino_tv/neue-doubt-an-self-murder-ueberlebente-hitlers-secret-weapons-chief-kammler-den-krieg_id_3907036.html

[back to content](#)

⁷⁵ *ibid.*

[back to content](#)

⁷⁶ Watch at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8Fv9ctnGKo>

[back to content](#)

⁷⁷ See the article »Did the USA Hide the Chief Engineer of the SS?«, on the Internet at <http://www.welt.de/geschichte/article128873148/Versteckten-die-USA-den-Chef-Ingenieur-der-SS.html>

[back to content](#)

78 See the article "Did the USA hide the chief engineer of the SS?", on the Internet at <http://www.welt.de/geschichte/article128873148/Versteckten-die-USA-den-Chef-Ingenieur-der-SS.html>

[back to content](#)

⁷⁹ *ibid.*

[back to content](#)

⁸⁰ This was the Internet report already mentioned on page 101, which informed the Strasbourg conference at which Hans Kammler was said to have persuaded German industrialists to entrust him with money to build a new, Fourth Reich. This was then deposited in the Swiss accounts. The source gave the name, address and phone number of the lawyer representing the descendants of the German industrialists who would like to see the money back. During a telephone conversation that one of us had with him, he was very monosyllabic and only said that he was also dealing with former Czech secret service officers who knew something.